FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 073

15 April 1982

ARGENTINA

Political Developments in Falklands Crisis B 1
Communique on Talks B 1
'No Progress in Negotiations' B 1
Galtieri's Americas Day Speech B 1
Explains Stance to Hurtado B 3
Thatcher Speech 'Surprising' B 4
Peronists Pushing for Political Reforms B 4
Falklands Governor's Statement on Situation B 5
Troops, Supplies Continue To Flood the Falklands B 7
'Impregnable Fortress' B 7
Future Free Port B 8
Soviet Scientific Ships in Ushuaia Port B 9
Defiance of British Blockade of Falklands Noted B 9
Naval Patrol Boats B 9
Private Yachts B 9
Economic Impact of Falklands Crisis Reported B 10
Canadian Measures Protested B 10
Affect on EEC Imports B 10
Freeze on Funds Loosened B 11
State Bank Stops Loan Payment B 11
Alemann on Financial Market B 12
HERALD Editor Leaving Country Due to Threats B 12

BOLIVIA

Rumors of Chile Troop Border Movements Minimized C 1
Minister Denies Military Support for Argentina C 1
Ministers Support Argentina C 1
Armed Forces Condemn Aggression C 1

BRAZIL

Brazil May Play Important Role in Falklands Issue D 1
Government Unwilling To Refuel British Ships D 1
Neutrality Not Changed by Thatcher's Letter D 2
O GLOBO: 'Unacceptable' Soviet Assistance [14 Apr] D 2

CHILE

Ministry Denies Closure of Argentine Border E 1
Uruguayan Leader Visits, Joint Communique Signed E 1
Alvarez Decorated E 1
British Antarctic Claims Linked to Falklands E 2

COLOMBIA

Recent Developments in M-19 Issue Reported F 1
Communique Sent F 1
Stolen Dynamite Found F 1
Minister Praises OAS Falklands Resolution F 1
Navy Releases 10 Detained Fishing Boats F 1

PERU

Peruvian Officials Comment on Falklands Crisis J 1
Air Reinforcement Denied J 1
72-Hour Truce Proposed J 1
EEC Boycott 'Aggression' J 1
Terrorist Attack in Downtown Lima Reported J 1
Labor Minister Declares Scheduled Strike Illegal J 1

MEXICO

Announcement Made on U.S.-Nicaraguan Talks M 1
Argentine Legislator Arrives To Drum Up Support M 1
NOTIMEX, REUTER Sign News Exchange Agreement M 1
Economist Named New Ambassador To USSR M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Criticizes U.S. Veto at UN P 1

EL SALVADOR

Assembly Deputies To Receive Credentials 16 April P 1
PDC National Committee Holds News Conference P 1
Opposition Parties Reject PDC Counterproposal P 6
D'Aubuisson on Negotiations P 7
[EL DIARIO LATINO 13 Apr]
Rumors Circulate on Makeup of New Government P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 14 Apr]
Managua Sees New 'Evidence' of U.S. Involvement P 8
Eastern Part of Country Without Electricity P 8

HONDURAS

Paz Barnica on Proposed Meeting With D'Escoto P 9
President Will Not Attend Monge Inauguration P 9
Foreign Secretary Affirms Support for Argentina P 9

NICARAGUA

Junta Extends State of Emergency Through 15 May P 10
U.S. Congressmen Arrive for 24-Hour Visit P 11
Meet With Ramirez, Wheelock P 11
Tinoco Sees 8-Point U.S. Plan as 'Positive' P 12
Workers Support Government in Talks With U.S. P 12

Ortega Reiterates Need for Area Peace Talks P 13
Meeting With Honduran Minister Set for Next Week P 15
Cordova Rivas Leads Delegation to North Korea P 15
Kim Il-song Sends Solidarity Message to Ortega P 15
[BARRICADA 7 Apr]
Edgar Parrales Named New OAS Ambassador P 16
Ramirez Mercado on 'Face the People' Program P 16
GDR TV Interviews Ernesto Cardenal on Problems P 19
Radio 15 September Reports on Recent Encounters P 20
Intensive Fighting Reported P 20
Zacatecas Post Attacked P 20
FSLN Forces Defeated P 20
Six Requirements for Peace P 21
Sandinists Attack Hondurans P 21
Attack on La Union P 22

CUBA

U.S. Supports Britain on Falklands Issue Q 1
Argentine Ambassador Arrives in Havana Q 1
U.S., Soviet Arms Policies Contrasted Q 2

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Whiteman Says U.S. Seeks To Divide CARICOM S 1

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Oil Companies Report Production Drop for 1981 S 1

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN FALKLANDS CRISIS

Communique on Talks

PY142320 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2308 GMT 14 Apr 82

["Communique No 22"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (TELAM) -- "The military junta, in view of several reports regarding the tenor of the negotiations being carried out with Great Britain, reports to the public that the only valid and responsible information is the official information.

"The basic concepts on this matter were given to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez before his departure for London and these concepts are still in force and have not been changed."

'No Progress in Negotiations'

PY142317 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (NA) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez stated tonight that "there has been no progress in the negotiations" on the conflict with Great Britain.

"I suggest," he told the reporters at San Martin Palace, "that you pay a lot of attention to a communique that is to be released by the secretary of state."

Costa Mendez made these statements tonight on leaving San Martin Palace for Government House.

Galtieri's Americas Day Speech

PY150225 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0015 GMT 15 Apr 82

["Text" of President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri's Americas Day speech issued in Buenos Aires 15 April]

[Text] Today, Americas Day, we celebrate the unity and the solidarity of the nations of our continent.

The feelings and values which nurture these ties were born from the stimulus that drove our nations to gain their sovereign status.

With the same inspiration, the free Americans then told the world that their arms were open to all the peaceful men who wanted to live with them.

It is the same spirit which built an America for the Americans so that it would also, at the same time, be an America for humanity.

It is the same spirit which guided the noblest epics, the most generous of conducts and the most open policies.

It is the spirit of San Martin, Bolivar, Washington and of many other men that vibrates with an identical echo when the time comes to speak of the freedom of the nations.

More than any other circumstance, they understood the future.

They realized that with the freedom of the Americas the world would no longer be the same and that the independence of all our national communities was the most effective guarantee for projecting and securing an emerging continent.

This is the reason why they believed that our influence would inevitably put an end to the colonial regimes.

This is the lesson they left for their descendents. And our forefathers and our nations acted according to these high principles.

This is why they provided their support and strength to their brothers' heroic struggle for freedom.

This is why the nations of our Americas repelled the attempts to impose colonial domination on us. Foreign military interventions were faced up to and the struggle against colonialism was carried out in all forms.

Based on these ideas, the inter-American system and the treaties expressing the will of the continent were forged.

Our nation only recently had to act based on that historic principle.

The nation, after bearing for a century and a half the reply of silence to its legitimate claims, after tolerating ambiguous answers; steps backwards and delays, has decided to effectively reintegrate into its sovereign domain territories which belong to it by unrenounceable rights.

This was achieved through the limited, prudent and humanitarian use of the nation's forces, even to the point of sacrificing Argentine blood to prevent the blood of others from being shed.

This is how one of the last chapters of colonial history in the continent has come to an end.

A flag of the Americas, the Argentines' blue and white flag, is now waving in a land where it was once taken down by an act of aggression.

Now, even under the threat of all out aggression by an ousted extra-continental power, we are working to ensure the best living conditions for the few inhabitants of the recovered territories and to all the men who want to aid in the progress and growth of this part of our nation and the Americas.

Our people are taking on the defense of our sovereignty and confirming their unyielding dedication to peace and their historic commitment to negotiated solutions for international conflicts.

In view of the difficulties we are still facing we have received emotional signs of support and offers of effective aid from our brothers of the Americas and other nations.

These fully make up for the lack of understanding, criticism and lack of knowledge shown by countries and groups of countries which usually boast progressive ideas and are in reality demonstrating that they are the best defenders of the survival of unjust privileges and past colonial discrimination.

But America is what counts. Argentines will always remember every word and gesture of unity and solidarity telling us that the essential spirit of the Americas continues to shine in the soul of their people.

Also, we will not be able to forget the attitude of those who, by searching for rewards similar to the 30 coins of Judas, deny the ideas they say they believe in and, in practice, defend imperialist privileges. We will record with words cast in steel in our history the story of what is happening: Our future generations will read that, in view of our vindicating efforts, the Americas -- the one of sovereign tradition -- has answered: "Here I am [presente]."

Explains Stance to Hurtado

PA142131 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2047 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Quito, 12 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The following is the text of the letter that Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri sent to his Ecuadorean counterpart Oswaldo Hurtado in which Galtieri explains the Argentine position in its conflict with the United Kingdom over the Malvinas Islands:

The seriousness of the British aggression against Argentina forces me to explain to Your Excellency and the people of your country, the reasons for our actions:

I am doing so because I am sure that the Latin American spirit will know how to understand the difficult moment our country is experiencing. This moment did not originate in the action to recover what is ours but in the lack of responsibility and understanding demonstrated by the British Government.

The Argentine titles over the Malvinas Islands are clear. The British titles, however, are not valid because they are the result of a dispossession. The United Kingdom occupied the islands by force and expelled the Argentine authorities that administered it. The 149 years that have passed since that violent action do not validate its illegal title. They do not regularize the continued presence of the United Kingdom in the archipelago.

The reasons that Argentina has in the claim for its rights have been recognized by most of the international community and have led to clear declarations.

The case has been rightfully treated as an intolerable survival of the colonial regime and as such, the need for its prompt solution has been indicated. The United Kingdom, in total rebellion against the general opinion of the international community, has been sticking to an anachronic situation and has persistently obstructed the path of its solution.

The Argentine attitude regarding its permanent disposition to solve the problem through peaceful means is also clear. After the initial action of British usurpation, the Republic of Argentina has not ceased to claim that its rights be upheld, renewing its protest throughout time. In the past 17 years and within the framework of the United Nations, it entered into negotiations with the United Kingdom and complied with every resulting commitment and stipulation in good faith.

In its 172 years of existence, Argentina has never waged wars of conquest and has submitted to arbitration, many times to the detriment of its own interests, the territorial conflicts that previously could not be solved with negotiated agreements. The United Kingdom can hardly show such an impeccable record.

Argentina's recovery of the islands has not broken this long tradition. It has been carried out as a last recourse in the face of arrogant provocation by Great Britain and its attempts to delay examination of Argentina's rights "ad infinitum." It has been carried out with maximum care to avoid injury to the persons or property of the islands' inhabitants, even though this implied -- as indeed occurred --additional risk to Argentine forces. Neither does Great Britain have an exemplary record in this respect. Its present response, the dispatch of a punitive expedition worthy of colonial times, confirms this. The desires of the 1,800 inhabitants of the islands have been repeatedly used by Great Britain as a pretext to block all progress in the negotiations. Argentina has at all times taken into account the need to respect the interests of those inhabitants and has given concrete proof of this by providing services that in practice constitute their only link to the rest of the world.

We are now faced with a military aggression of unprecedented proportions in a world that no longer belongs to it and, as Great Britain itself affirms, involves its best naval units. [sentence as received]

All this is to punish the Argentine forces which, without injuring anyone, recovered territory that belongs to them. We are thus faced with a formidable military aggression. Our reiterated willingness to negotiate will not affect our determination to resist it this aggression.

To the military aggression is now added British pressure to carry out an economic aggression that means the violation of principles and norms of international economic relations and that sets a precedent that developing nations cannot accept without contravening their own interests.

Great Britain has said that our action has been inspired by petty internal political calculations. In a desperate attempt to cover up diplomatic errors in the handling of the incident that caused this situation, the British Government is resorting to arguments that have been clearly refuted by all of Argentina's political, economic and social forces, which have been united for years with regard to this topic, over and above any other existing differences.

Thatcher Speech 'Surprising'

PY141856 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1625 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] London, 14 Apr (TELAM) -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher surprised Parliament today by stating -- in what observers believe to be a 180-degree turn -- that the main issue in the conflict with Argentina is the fate of the Falkland Islands' inhabitants. She was thus alluding to the traditional British Foreign Office position on an alleged aspiration for self-determination of the archipelago.

The Labor Party leaders, who from the opposition have launched an avalance of criticism since Argentina recovered the Malvinas Islands on 2 April, today indirectly supported the prime minister by stating that while the dispute is being settled through diplomatic channels, we will support her. However, they noted: "We will ask her to resign if the decides to use force."

A Conservative Party spokesman said today that in what appeared to be a cunning political turn, the iron lady appeared to be giving more support to the opposition than supporting our irrevocable position.

But political observers have noted that, discarding technical and political differences, a radicalized Tory sector has closed ranks with those from the Labor sector to demand good sense -- something which had been lacking for a long time at Downing Street -- in view of the South Atlantic conflict.

According to Parliament spokesmen, after a series of demands and explanations on the UK blockade, Thatcher explained "very slowly, as if she was trying to search for the correct pretext, that the Royal Navy had been mobilized only to save us from humiliation. But she added that we will continue holding diplomatic negotiations and I hope that the aspirations of the Falkland residents are also considered since this is the source of disagreement in this conflict.

PERONISTS PUSHING FOR POLITICAL REFORMS

PY141910 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 14 Apr 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- The Peronist Labor Movement is reported to be on the point of launching an offensive with the purpose of forcing the government to take measures which would substantially modify the political situation.

A Labor spokesman said the government "should consolidate the internal front at a moment when it is exposed to British aggression."

The Peronists are proposing the lifting of the state of siege, the release of political prisoners and a revision of the institutional act. This act, which came into force a few days after the military government takeover in 1976, prohibits around 50 political or labor personalities linked to the previous government from participating in political and labor activities. Among these are former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron and Lorenzo Miguel, former secretary general of the dissolved 62 organizations.

FALKLANDS GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT ON SITUATION

PY150707 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1926 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (NA) -- Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, military governor of the national territory of Malvinas Islands, has stated here [as received] that the British forces "will not force us out of the Malvinas," because the approximately 10,000 soldiers stationed here "are ready to repel any aggression."

In a statement he made at the residence of the former British governor, Menendez admitted that there were difficulties in integrating the local population and disclosed some difficulties which have been affecting the normal development of daily activities.

"It is understable for them to be indifferent," he said, "but they are becoming aware that it will be possible for them to belong to the Republic of Argentina without losing their customs."

"We are demonstrating to them," he added, "that in Argentina there are neither second-class nor third-class citizens, as they were treated under the colonial administration."

Menendez said his government is "one of transition which is designed to promote, little by little, the definitive integration of the islands into our institutional system."

He added: "Although it is not possible to speak about deadlines, I believe in the future this governorship will no longer be military and will take care of the administration of this territory as though it were a province, which in practice it already is."

He then expressed confidence in the negotiations which are being conducted to avoid an armed confrontation between Argentina and Great Britain and minimized the British naval blockade enforced since early Monday.

He said: "I believe peace is attainable, but no matter how large the British forces are, they will not force us out of the Malvinas, of our territory, because those soldiers stationed here did not come here for leisure. They are ready and perfectly trained to repel any aggression."

At first he declined to give figures on the number of military personnel stationed on the archipelago, but in view of the persistence of the journalists, he estimated them at "a little more than 9,000." He noted, however, that he was not charged "with keeping those figures."

The meeting with Menendez was held at the fashionable residence of the former British colonial governor located on the coastal avenue approximately 600 meters from the downtown area of this small city.

In the room he is using as his office the changes made by the Argentine military authorities are visible, even though many of the objects and furniture of former Governor Rex Hunt are still there.

Logically, the British flag was replaced by the Argentine flag and two large pictures of Generals Jose de San Martin and Manuel Belgrano can be seen in the main hall among British maps of the Malvinas Islands and British pictures.

Seated behind his desk, on which a fancy copy of "Martin Fierro" is laid, General Menendez spoke about his first experiences as governor, especially concerning the local population and outlined "the difficulties we are having in carrying on a sound administration."

"Apart from the emergency situation which is reflected by the presence of troops on the islands, we have had some problems in trying not to disrupt the life of the Malvinas people," he said.

He said that the British teachers "refused to hold classes and forced us to suspend the school year. Although this will be a little damaging, it will give us time to organize a new study program in keeping with the new reality."

He added: "I believe classes can be resumed in September but logically some subjects will be changed. There can no longer be classes on British history and geography; instead, Argentine history and geography will have to be studied here.

He said that the level of education of the Malvinas people "can be compared to that of students in the second or third year of our secondary schools. The only professionals or university students on the islands came from Great Britain, but since many of them have left, we will have to replace them with Argentines."

Regarding the economic-financial system of the islands, he explained that "the local treasury also functioned as a bank, a situation which allowed the colonial government to know in detail the situation of every one of the islanders."

He added: "The treasury bank opened an account in London for the islanders based on a very good and efficient system, but we are now having many problems because we are handling three different currencies (the Malvinian pound, the pound sterling and the Argentine peso) which forces us to carry out a very slow process of transformation and adaptation."

In this regard, General Menendez is against quick or sudden changes in the lifestyle of the Malvinians.

He did not want to give details of the measures to be implemented in the economic-financial system since officials of the Economy Ministry arrived to discuss this subject on the islands yesterday.

He indicated that "we have promised the Malvinians that we are going to respect their lifestyle as much as possible since they are afraid that thousands of Argentines are going to come and alter their lifestyle and they will become a minority."

He said: "This is why I believe that mine is a government of transition; it must go little by little by taking the necessary measures to definitely integrate these territories into our lifestyle but maintaining as much as possible the lifestyle and habits of the Malvinians."

About the indifference shown by the Malvinians toward the Argentine soldiers, he said that many islanders have told him: "I have been raised under the British crown just as my parents and grandparents were raised; therefore, I do not like to have the Argentines come. I do not like wars, but we also would like to have more comfort."

General Menendez said: "Therefore it is understandable for them to be indifferent and think the way they do."

He explained that all the norms and measures approved by the government "are the basic ones of our Constitution. They understand that what we have promised them we have fulfilled, promises such as respecting their habits and properties."

He said: "They are now rediscovering Argentine through our soldiers and the civilians who are here. They are realizing that it is possible to belong to the Argentine Republic and not lost their habits."

The governor said: "We are showing them that in Argentina -- these territories are part of Argentina -- there are no second- or third-class citizens as they were under the colonial administration."

He added: "The colonial administration set up a very good system, British style, for maintaining the islands as second or third class territories."

He explained that there was "a tremendous difference" between the British and the Malvinians in "addition to the monopolitic system established by the FIC (Falkland Islands Company), a company on which all the people of the Malvinas depended.

He said that all businesses (there are very few in the Malvinas) belong to the FIC, including transportation and the few means of communications.

He said: "Just look how far this dependency extends: The only existing road is the one linking the airport with the city (a distance of 6 km) which permitted the "little ship" of the FIC to be the only possible means of transportation from the port to the ranches."

General Menendez explained that the FIC ship "now carries an Argentine flag. The company manager told me that he did not care about the change of flag, that the only thing that interested him was to continue to have freedom to do business. Therefore, considering this emergency, we are respecting it."

In conclusion, returning to the subject of education of the Malvinians, he said that the educational program under study will include subjects related to art, learning musical instruments and practicing sports.

He said: "These people are closed, mistrustful and self-sufficient like most islanders; therefore, they have very little social life. One way to integrate them will be through teaching technical professions and matters related to culture and sports."

TROOPS, SUPPLIES CONTINUE TO FLOOD THE FALKLANDS

'Impregnable Fortress'

PY141626 Paris AFP in Spanish 1404 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (AFP) -- Military sources reported here today that the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, the origin of the British-Argentine dispute for which a peaceful settlement is still likely to be achieved, have been turned into an impregnable military stronghold.

The deployment of troops and stores and ammunition from the mainland has turned the islands into an impregnable fortress, heavily armed with artillery and defended by more than 5,000 soldiers on high alert, which renders the seizure by British commandos into something practically impossible.

The troops stationed on the Malvinas (Falklands) have enough supplies, stores and ammunition to face a possible British blockade for 4 months without any air support. Supplies also include food for the 1,800 islanders who have decided to stay on the islands, the sources said.

Military experts have said that the Argentine Navy, Air Force and Army have approximately 100,000 men either participating in operations or in state of alert and mobilization, and 100 planes ready to immediately engage in combat.

An air force source reported that some British submarines have already been detected operating in the South Atlantic and that British surface ships equipped with surface-to-air missiles may entail the gravest danger to the air bridge joining the mainland and the islands.

An air force chief has explained that the presence of submarines does not disturb the H-24 Operation under which troops and stores and ammunition are being conveyed to the islands, saying that about 100 flights are joining the islands and the mainland daily with different planes, including those of the state-owned enterprise Argentine Airlines.

Meanwhile, navy sources reported that two coast guard patrol boats of the Argentine naval prefecture yesterday entered the bay of Puerto de las Malvinas for patrolling the islands' maritime coast, explaining that they crossed the British blockade without difficulty.

Future Free Port

PY141527 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1121 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Puerto de las Islas Malvinas, 14 Apr (NA) -- While Finance Ministry officials were analyzing here the measures to turn this city into a free port, troops and stores and ammunition kept arriving in view of the announced British blockade, amidst the apparent indifference of the local population.

Antiaircraft and heavy artillery have been deployed, while air force interceptor planes constantly overfly the islands.

Finance Under Secretary Manuel Solanet and Economy Under Secretary Jorge Bustamante arrived at the local airport, which is heavily armed with artillery, yesterday at about 1700.

Shortly after disembarking from the Fokker 28 plane which brought them from Comodoro Rivadavia, Bustamante said that the delegation of the Economy Ministry had come with the purpose of "supporting the administration" of Military Governor Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez.

He added: "Our main goal is to analyze with the military authorities the immediate measures to be adopted for a better economic integration of the islands with the rest of the country, without bringing too many changes in the habits and customs of the islanders."

Bustamante, who will stay here til tomorrow together with the other Finance Ministry officials, remarked that "the idea is to turn the islands into a free port.

A Dutch ship which brings almost all consumer products every 4 months was due to arrive at the local port one of these days. But, according to reports received here, the ship was diverted to a Brazilian port in view of the announced British blockade of the islands.

Minutes later, 9th Infantry Brigade Commander Gen Americo Daher, who makes daily inspections of the troops stationed on the islands, left on the same plane which brought the Finance Ministry delegation. The military chief said: "The morale of the troops is very high and they are ready to repel any aggression or attempt to violate our sovereignty. It will be possible to achieve peace if the British recognize our rights over the islands, but I, as soldier, get ready for war in order to assure peace."

Hercules C-130 planes regularly bring troops, stores and ammunition to the local airport from Comodoro Rivadavia. These flights have turned into a routine element in this city. There is constant movement of troops and transportation vehicles over the 6-km highway joining the airport and the city. Antiaircraft and heavy artillery is seen deployed, while Dagger interceptor planes (Israeli version of the French Mirage) regularly overfly the islands.

SOVIET SCIENTIFIC SHIPS IN USHUAIA PORT

PY141424 Paris AFP in Spanish 1252 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (AFP) -- Argentine Navy sources have reported that two Soviet scientific ships arrived on Tuesday in Ushuaia port, the main city of Tierra del Fuego Province, after having sailed through the Beagle Channel.

The sources added that these ships are reportedly ready to offer technical assistance to the Argentine Navy upon the arrival of the Royal Navy near the Malvinas Islands exclusion zone.

These ships are the Akademik Knipovich and an oceanographic ship that is on a scientific study mission in the Antarctic Ocean. The ships have a sophisticated communications system that is able to intercept and decode the British Navy radio communications.

The same sources added that the presence of these ships is officially interpreted as part of an important fishing agreement that was signed last week between the Soviet Union and Argentina but that "it is not unrelated to the present situation, either."

DEFIANCE OF BRITISH BLOCKADE OF FALKLANDS NOTED

Naval Patrol Boats

PY142204 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2022 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (NA) -- Two patrol boats of the Argentine naval prefecture arrived in the Malvinas Islands after circumventing the blockade which British units have attempted to impose on the area by preventing navigation in a 200-mile area surrounding the archipelago.

The prefecture reported this afternoon that its boats had arrived yesterday at 1715 at Puerto de las Islas Malvinas.

The ships bearing the abbreviations G.C. 82 and G.C. 83 arrived at the port after having penetrated the blockade imposed by Great Britain after having followed a route which is considered "secret" by the Argentine naval authorities.

Victor Guillermo Babini, who is in charge of the prefecture's press office, has said that "the ships overcame the threat posed by nuclear submarines which are reportedly in the southern region."

He added that the names of the ships are "Rio Iguazu" and "Islas Malvinas" and that under normal circumstances each would have a crew of 16 men.

Baribo declined to give information as to the moment and place from where the ships had left "for obvious strategical reasons."

Although no information has been released, it is taken for granted that the two boats are heavily armed. They will patrol the area surrounding the archipelago.

If negotiations are initiated with Great Britain, these ships will stay on the islands "to carry out specific tasks and to strengthen our sovereignty," he said.

Private Yachts

PY141922 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 14 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] (DYN) -- About 50 yachts flying the Argentine, Uruguayan and Brazilian flags will embark within eight days on a peaceful cruise to the Malvinas Islands. On arrival there, after eluding the British blockade, the crews will land and "embrace the governor of the archipelago."

Ramon Herrera, head of motorcar dealers Luis Herrera y Cia, SA, told the DYN news agency that "the target is to circumvent the blockade and land peacefully on the islands."

Herrera said that up to now he has obtained the support of 43 Argentine yacht owners, five Uruguayans and two Brazilian.

The car company issued a statement asking all those who owned a suitable craft to join the fleet of yachts which is due to leave the port of Buenos Aires on Tuesday, April 20.

The statement said "the aims of the cruise are peaceful, so we will not carry any firearms. If anyone dares to fire even one shot against any of the yachts, the entire world will know who the Argentines are and who are our aggressors."

Herrera said the only requirements for participants was to own an ocean-going yacht. The voyage is expected to take 6 days travelling 200 miles a day at an average speed of between 22 and 23 knots [as published].

He also said that the Argentine Navy and the Coast Guard Department had authorized the cruise, but did not know if they would give any logistic support to the expedition.

Herrera said they would welcome the participation of doctors and nurses, and warned that the participants would have to pay their own expenses.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FALKLANDS CRISIS REPORTED

Canadian Measures Protested

PY141616 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1343 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has protested before the Canadian Government the economic measures taken by the latter, which indicate a desire to resume international practices which were believed to have been overcome, in order to uphold a British colonial situation in our hemisphere.

The information released by San Martin Palace points out that Felix Pena, under secretary for international economic affairs, summoned Canadian Charge d'Affaires Michel Parraut to hand him a note of protest of the Argentine Government regarding the Canadian Government's decision to prohibit the import of Argentine goods and the granting of new credits for exports.

In the note it is pointed out that it is an unfriendly act which is contrary to the UN Charter, therefore, an unilateral and arbitrary act which constitutes a serious setback in North-South economic relatons since it indicates a desire to resume international practices which were believed to have been overcome in order to uphold a British colonial situation in our hemisphere.

The note ends by stating that by this attitude the Canadian Government has violated the charter of economic rights and duties of states signed in 1974.

Affect on EEC Imports

PY141828 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 14 Apr 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- Goods shipped to Argentina before the ban on imports from the European Economic Community was imposed by Economy Minister Roberto Alemann on Monday will not be affected by the measure, high Commerce Department sources revealed yesterday.

Meanwhile Commerce Secretary Alberto de Las Carreras told journalists that the government will draw up a list of essential goods to be exempted from the ban and that it will find alternative markets for the rest.

But Carreras admitted that the sanctions against Argentine exports voted by the EEC last week could reduce the 2.5 billion dollar balance of trade surplus projected for this year.

Imports from EEC nations account for 24 percent of all Argentine imports, or about 2.4 billion dollars, while the $1.8 billion in Argentine reexports to the EEC represents 20 percent of the nations total exports.

However, the Commerce Department sources said they believe the actual sanctions imposed by the EEC will be much less severe than the measures which were announced last Saturday.

They also consider it unlikely that trade relations between Argentina and the Common Market will become so strained as to lead to a total prohibition of EEC goods.

The EEC sanctions were widely condemned by a broad spectrum of the Argentine business community.

Freeze on Funds Loosened

PY142133 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1630 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The strict blockade of Argentine capital in Britain decided by the British Government on 3 April was somewhat eased off yesterday following protests by bankers of the city who fear for the future of London as an international financial center. A circular sent to London banks by the Bank of England said that the payment for services, capital and interests on loans granted to Argentina from London by international banking consortiums would be permitted, provided that the necessary funds came from abroad.

Argentine capital already in Britain but which have been frozen cannot be used for the purpose. In that way, Great Britain refrains from completely forbidding the payment of those loans as was feared from the contents of the first circular issued by the British Treasury.

At the same time, the measure is intended to make it impossible for Argentina to invoke British sanctions to avoid payment of its debts. Simultaneously, Britain wishes to avoid any possibility that it can be accused of originating an international monetary crisis in case Argentina should be declared delinquent in payment for having failed to meet its commitments.

State Bank Stops Loan Payment

PY150152 Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] London, 13 Apr (AFP) -- The Argentine refusal to make its quarterly payment of a loan granted by European, U.S. and Arab banks has created great displeasure in the international financial circles where it is believed that this measure could also harm the credit of other Latin American countries.

According to comments in London, Argentina could be declared a delinquent debtor and forced to immediately pay back all its debts under the threat of embargo of all Argentine goods in the world. Bankers are discarding this possibility at this time, however.

The $50 million loan question was granted a few months ago to the Rio Colorado oil drilling company.

Last week the bank of the nation let the London branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank -- agent of the bank group which granted the loan -- know that the quarterly payment of the debt would not be made.

However, bank sources in London explained that declaring Argentina a delinquent debtor would not resolve anything in the short range and this is why the banks abstained from adopting a similar measure against Poland.

Alemann on Financial Market

PY141823 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 14 Apr 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- Economy Minister Roberto Alemann is considering a set of measures to stabilize the financial market porposed by the central bank yesterday.

The measures reportedly include raising the guarantees provided for bank deposits, a two percent reduction in bank reserve requirements, and regulations that would give long-term stability to the foreign exchange market.

The proposals were submitted to Alemann by central bank directors in an attempt to slow the withdrawal of bank deposits provoked by the uncertainty surrounding the Malvinas Islands crisis.

Buenos Aires banks lost approximately $250 million in deposits yesterday, which led to an increase in interest rates to nearly 200 percent due to the lack of liquid reserves, and forced several banks to request rediscounting from the central bank.

The dollar rate remained relatively stable in official exchange house at 11,700, but reached 14,800 on the "parallel" market.

Central bank sources estimated that if the financial situation remains as it is for another week, a strong black market will appear.

However, Alemann decided not to implement the proposed measures yesterday, in the hope that the problems in the financial markets will resolve themselves in the next few days.

Central bank sources also revealed that an increasing resistance on the part of foreign banks to renew credits granted to Argentina has been noted in recent days.

HERALD EDITOR LEAVING COUNTRY DUE TO THREATS

PY131313 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1139 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Apr (NA) -- James Neilson, editor of the English language daily Buenos Aires HERALD, has left Argentina temporarily due to the "repeated telephone threats" that he and his family would be attacked with explosives.

Neilson is the second editor of this newspaper who has had to make this drastic decision. In 1979 Roberto Cox left Argentina after receiving similar threats.

Interior Minister Gen Alfredo Saint Jean was informed about Neilson's decision in a note requesting government intervention to persuade the Society of Newspaper and Magazine Distributors to give up their decision not to distribute the HERALD.

RUMORS OF CHILE TROOP BORDER MOVEMENTS MINIMIZED

PY150057 Paris AFP in Spanish 0046 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 14 Apr (AF) -- The Bolivian Government has given no importance to an unconfirmed rumor that Chile is presumably deploying troops along the Bolivian-Chilean border, it was reported here today. Cabinet spokesmen explained that in view of the Malvinas conflict, southern cone countries are carrying out troop movements for logistical reasons.

MINISTER DENIES MILITARY SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA

PY150345 Paris AFP in Spanish 0101 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 14 Apr (AFP) -- The minister of foreign affairs said here today that the Bolivian Government and armed forces categorically state that they have at no time contemplated carrying out actions of military or logistical support in favor of one of the parties involved in the Malvinas conflict. The official communique purportedly was released to deny statements by Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera, commander of the Bolivian Air Force, to the effect that Bolivia was ready to provide a squadron of fighter planes to Argentina and to grant it the use of its runways in the southern part of the country. The Foreign Ministry noted, however, that Bolivia continues to support the Argentine position over the Malvinas, as it has always done at international organizations and forums.

Ministers Support Argentina

PY142342 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 14 Apr (AFP) -- The cabinet ministers of President Celso Torrelio Villa support the armed forces decision condemning any British aggression against the sister Republic of Argentina over the Malvinas conflict. The cabinet also confirmed the position of Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero, who warned that a British attack on Argentina would be considered an attack against Latin America.

Armed Forces Condemn Aggression

PY141420 La Paz Radio Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] A communique issued last night by the Bolivian armed forces and signed by Armed Forces Commander Celso Torrelio Villa says they will condemn any aggression against Argentina. The text of the communique is as follows:

The armed forces command expresses: In view of the historic situation that the nations of the Americas are experiencing in the light of events that place the sister nation of Argentina and the UK in a situation of armed conflict which directly involves the nations of the Americas, the Bolivian armed forces state:

1. The attitude of the Argentine armed forces to recover their historic rights over the Malvinas Islands is a justified sovereign action in defense of its territorial integrity.

2. Therefore the UK cannot justify its possession of the Malvinas Islands without causing complete repudiation by all civilized nations that believe any argument in favor of colonialism is anachronistic since, fortunately, it is part of a period that has been overcome.

3. The Bolivian armed forces, loyal to their peaceful tradition and with respect for the sovereign rights of all nations, believe all negotiations to avoid an armed confrontation between Argentina and the UK must be exhausted. Moreover, it clearly expresses that it will condemn any aggression against the sister nation of Argentina.

La Paz, 13 April 1982; Maj Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, commander in chief, Bolivian armed forces.

BRAZIL MAY PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE IN FALKLANDS ISSUE

PY141534 Paris AFP in Spanish 1224 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Apr (AFP) -- According to a message sent by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to President Joao Figueiredo, which was disclosed here, Brazil could play an important role in the negotiations for a peaceful solution to the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

In that document the head of the British Government expressed the hope that Gen Joao Figueiredo would be able to use all his influence before the Buenos Aires government to make it understand the need to comply with all its legal and international committments.

On 10 April, in messages addressed to the Argentine and British leaders, General Figueiredo urged them to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict over the Malvinas Islands. The British prime minister's answer to the Brazilian chief of state, a text of which was disclosed by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry last night, reiterates the British Government's position which conditions the reaching of a peaceful solution on the withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Malvinas archipelago. Despite the harsh language used when referring to her Argentine adversary, whom she holds as solely responsible for the conflict, Margaret Thatcher's message reveals that the British Government is aware of the important role which Brazilian diplomacy could play in finding a peaceful solution to this conflict.

Observers have pointed out that Brazil's importance within the Latin American context and the friendly relationship which it maintains with the two parties in the conflict will expedite its pacifying mission in the South Atlantic.

After the British Prime Minister's message was disclosed, the Argentine Embassy in Brasilia disclosed the text of the message which Argentine President Gen Leopoldo Galtieri had sent to his Brazilian counterpart Gen Joao Figueiredo explaining the Argentine reasons for recovering the Malvinas Islands. Galtieri told Figueiredo that Argentina has been quite clear from the beginning of this crisis: They will negotiate everything except their sovereignty, morally supported by the solidarity which the American community has granted throughout the long years of foreign domination.

In this letter -- which according to Argentine and Brazilian diplomatic sources is not an answer to the message which his Brazilian counterpart sent him on Saturday -- General Galtieri did not request Brazilian mediation in the conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

It was recalled in Brasilia that the Brazilian Government recognizes Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands; that at no time has it criticized the Argentine military operation in that region and that it upholds a peaceful solution to the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

Diplomatic observers in this capital today reckoned that with the disclosure of the message Margaret Thatcher sent to the Brazilian President, the Buenos Aires Government could request Brasilia's cooperation to reach a peaceful solution to the conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

GOVERNMENT UNWILLING TO REFUEL BRITISH SHIPS

NC151010 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Apr (AFP) -- The Brazilian Government will not allow British ships heading for the Falklands to resupply in its ports, a television station said here yesterday.

The station attributed the report to British ambassador in Brasilia, George Harding, saying he made the comment as he left the Brazilian Foreign Ministry.

Mr Harding has declined to comment on the report.

The station further quoted the ambassador as saying that discussions in Brasilia with government officials had convinced him that Brazilian authorities would turn down any British request to use the ports.

NEUTRALITY NOT CHANGED BY THATCHER'S LETTER

PY142323 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro today said that the letter sent by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher does not change in any way the Brazilian position of neutrality regarding the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

The foreign minister made these remarks during a lecture for the participants of the sixth national meeting of exporters in the Gloria Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

O GLOBO: 'UNACCEPTABLE' SOVIET ASSISTANCE

PY150804 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Inconceivable Alliance"]

[Text] The assistance the Soviet Union is rendering to Argentina, which was denounced by U.S. government sources, introduces a simply unacceptable element into the Malvinas/Falklands conflict.

The Soviet participation in these events has been noticed in various ways: The reported presence of Soviet submarines in the South Atlantic; the continuous contacts the Soviet ambassador to Buenos Aires has been maintaining with the Argentine Foreign Minister since the conflict broke out; the overtures of Soviet economic assistance to offset the British and EEC embargo; and so forth.

Now the revelation of Soviet espionage services providing assistance to Buenos Aires transforms something which seemed incredible into something real, producing alarm and concern.

Although condemning the invasion and the disrespect for the United Nations, Brazil and other American countries have not denied to Argentina demonstrations of friendship and understanding in this emergency, both regarding its claim of sovereignty over the Malvinas/Falklands and the hardships it is experiencing as a result of the British reaction.

But neither Brazil nor any other American country can approve of, or even understand, any form of military alliance between Argentina and the Soviet Union, even as an alternative to dissuade an unfavorable possibility of war. The assistance through the provision of information of a strictly military nature comes too close to a military pact with the Soviet Union which would take away any vestige of good sense from the Argentine position and consequently deprive it of all international democratic sympathy.

Between Argentina and the Soviet Union there are only elements of distinction and separation, and it is almost impossible to find in today's world any other type of relations so characterized by wider political, ideological and cultural incompatibilities.

Geographically located far from the Soviet leadership and sphere of influence, Argentina has commitments to and is dutybound by loyalty to the hemispheric and Western communities. It cannot turn its back now on such commitments and loyalty in the face of complications stemming from a conflict created by specific historical differences with Great Britain.

The involvement of the USSR and the communist bloc in the Anglo-Argentine confrontation can offer Soviet imperialism an opportunity that Soviet strategists, in their most ambitious and delirious calculations, could not have imagined having so soon: effective and ostensive penetration of the continent's southern cone and the possibility of control over the South Atlantic.

The struggle to assert the contested Argentine sovereignty over the islands surely demands flexibility from the Galtieri government both on internal and external fronts. But it is unacceptable that such a strategic realism should reach the point of endangering the destiny of the Americas and the West, as well as the interests of world peace.

MINISTRY DENIES CLOSURE OF ARGENTINE BORDER

PY141341 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Chilean Interior Ministry sources have categorically denied reports released by international news agencies on an alleged Chilean decision to close its borders with Argentina. The consulted sources added that the Chilean Government has not even considered either a border closure or any other similar measure.

URUGUAYAN LEADER VISITS, JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED

PY150125 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0046 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Graciela Contreras report from La Moneda Palace]

[Text] His Excellency the president of the republic, Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, has accepted the invitation extended to him by His Excellency the president of the Republic of Uruguay, Gregorio Alvarez, to make an official visit to that country on a date to be set in due time. The announcement was made in a joint declaration the two presidents signed this afternoon at 1830 in a solemn ceremony held at La Moneda Palace.

In the communique, the presidents of Chile and Uruguay reaffirm their full support for the fundamental rules that govern the civilized coexistence of all nations and for the principles and rules of international law which should govern relations among all states, namely: the principles of independence and sovereign equality among states, the respect for each state's territorial integrity, the right to self-determination of all peoples, good faith, respect for treaties, the prohibition of use or threat of use of force and of any type of coercion, the peaceful solution of controversies, noninterference in the domestic or external affairs of other states, international cooperation for development, and international social justice.

After the signing of the agreement, President Pinochet said: We strongly reject the use of force or the threat of use of force to settle disputes among states because this can only contribute to furthering destruction, violence, and hatred among peoples. He then charged those who use force with adopting an irresponsible conduct and with having weak arguments.

Pinochet said that Chile had overcome that threat through the historic military pronouncement of 11 September 1973. The government of my country, he said, is convinced that the old democratic tradition for which Chileans take pride will emerge strengthened from the virtual state of collapse into which it had been forced during those years preceding 1973, to the extent that the basic principles of our Constitution are strengthened.

For his part, the Uruguayan president said: We are leaving satisfied with the mission we have accomplished here. We have reaffirmed our traditional friendship. We have opened new channels for cooperation and for smooth communications. We have agreed on several views about international reality and the serious problems which are today afflicting mankind. We have reiterated our common decision to assume our respective responsibilities as sovereign nations which share a humanistic view of society and the state, as zealous defenders of freedom and the people's right to self-determination, respectful of international law and as peace-loving countries.

Alvarez Decorated

PY141323 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Report from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] Chilean President Augusto Pinochet said last night that Chile and Uruguay, in their capacity as loyal servants of justice, reassert their unyielding faith in international law, which is the essential foundation of civilized coexistence.

He made this statement while decorating Uruguayan President Lt Gen (Ret) Gregorio Alvarez with the Order of Merit of Chile, the oldest decoration on the continent, during a ceremony held at the O'Higgins Room of the La Moneda Palace at 2100.

President Alvarez replied that he received the decoration committing himself to remain faithful to the ideals of brotherhood and support for the common well-being of each of our nations and of the great American nation, which inspired the deeds of our heroes, and to the efforts aimed at strengthening the genuine Uruguayan-Chilean friendship, in the certainty that all of this reflects our most genuine national traditions.

Later, Mr and Mrs Pinochet invited the distinguished guests to a banquet that was given at the grand dining room of the La Moneda Palace. When offering the official toast, President Pinochet stressed that it is a high honor to be the host of such an illustrious representative of the Uruguayan nation, with which Chile maintains and strengthens a close understanding in its bilateral, regional and world relations. Pinochet added that this visit symbolizes the union of two sister republics which have shared ideals and precepts, which have so many significant spiritual similarities, and which adhere to principles that contribute to the defense of Western society.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC CLAIMS LINKED TO FALKLANDS

PY142207 Paris AFP in Spanish 0239 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Santiago, 7 Apr (AFP) -- If Argentina strengthens its position on the Malvinas Islands, the United Kingdom would be faced with the risk of seeing its claims over Antarctic territories located south of the Malvinas largely undermined, it was explained here today.

Chilean experts in international affairs told EL MERCURIO that without taking into account possible oil deposits or any other resource which might be embedded on the Malvinas Islands, "they undoubtedly serve as a basis for a geographical projection which would support -- at least in part -- the British crown's claims over the Antarctic. The specialists said that although the Antarctic Treaty signed in Washington in 1959 had frozen all claims by those countries arrogating territorial rights in the white continent, these claims still remain latent. They said that these claims are supported by legal, historical and geographical reasons. Some nations having even claimed the number of exploratory or scientific expeditious carried out over the years. They added that just as Chile has produced a large amount of evidence of its rights over its Antarctic territory -- including the geographical projection of its mainland which faces and follows the direction of South Shetland Islands -- Great Britain could have done the same thing given the location of its possessions which have just been taken by Argentina.

The experts pointed out that the United Kingdom had not only presented arguments -- among others the fact that James Cook was the first to sail around the icy continent from 1772 to 1775 -- but also call the Falkland Islands (Malvinas, for the Argentines) the "Falkland Islands and Dependences." Those dependences are the Antarctic territories the British crown claims, they said.

Therefore, they said, for Great Britain the loss of these islands would signify a serious deterioration of those arguments on which it had always based its claims. The specialists noted that while the Antarctic territories claimed by Australia, Norway and France coexist harmoniously without overlapping at any point, those claimed by Argentina and Great Britain overlap and even might affect a large portion of the Chilean Antarctic territory of 1.25 million square km.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN M-19 ISSUE REPORTED

Communique Sent

PA140317 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0230 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota, 13 Apr (EFE) -- The guerrilla 19 April Movement (M-19) agreed today to dialogue with the National Peace Commission to seek formulas that will permit institutional normalcy to prevail in the country. In a communique sent to the national news agency COLPRENSA, the M-19 supreme command requested safe-conduct for its foremost leaders so that they may participate in the talks without the risk of arrest. Those benefiting from the proposal are the principal leader Jaime Bateman Cayon and leaders Carlos Toledo Plata, Alvaro Fayat, Carlos Pizarro, Ivan Marino Ospina and German Rojas, who for the first time is named as member of that organiztion. The statement by the "rebel" group coincided with televised statements by Socialist-Communist candidate Gerardo Molina who said that the only way to achieve peace is through dialogue.

No immediate official reaction on the topic was obtained, but it is believed that, as on other occasions, the proposal will be rejected.

Stolen Dynamite Found

PA131200 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota -- In a special operation conducted by troops of the 3d Brigade in this department, the army found 45 kg of dynamite that the 19 April Movement [M-19] had stolen from the El Valle cement factory. The troops first captured (Audelio Perney) and (Carlos Thomas) in an operation carried out in Buenaventura and seized 227 Peruvian-made detonators, 18 kg of dynamite and 45 meters of safety fuse. Subsequently, in another operation carried out in La Vereda [words indistinct], Dique municipality, 3d Brigade troops seized 27 kg of dynamite and 123 meters of safety fuse. They captured two individuals who have not been fully identified. The dynamite had been stolen by a group of M-19 guerrillas on 8 March from the El Valle cement factory located in Yumbo municipality.

MINISTER PRAISES OAS FALKLANDS RESOLUTION

PA141500 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds has described the resolution approved today by the OAS -- at the request of Colombia and supported by Ecuador and Costa Rica -- as a peace effort designed to prevent conflict between Argentina and Great Britain. Expressing satisfaction at the success of the initiative, the minister noted that it again shows the effectiveness of the understanding policy promoted by Colombia at an international level. Lemos said the document approved in Washington opens encouraging possibilities for a solution to the tense situation between the governments of London and Buenos Aires in relation to the Malvinas Islands.

NAVY RELEASES 10 DETAINED FISHING BOATS

PA131345 Paris AFP in Spanish 2235 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota, 12 Apr (AFP) -- The Navy Command has reported that the 10 fishing boats -- 9 Mexican and 1 Greek -- detained by the Colombian Navy last night near the San Andres Islands on the Caribbean were released this afternoon. They were released at around 2200 GMT after it was proven that there was nothing irregular in their cargo, following a thorough check by the marines stationed on the islands.

The fishing vessels, which were going to Mexico after crossing the Panama Canal, got lost and some apparently had mechanical problems when they were 3 miles off San Andres. This led to the action by the Colombian destroyers ARC [Navy of the Republic of Colombia] Boyaca and ARC Pedro de Heredia which took the vessels to the naval station to clarify their presence in Colombian territorial waters. The action also led to the suspension of civilian flights at the island's airport for 2 hours, during which the military mobilization caused some commotion among the residents of San Andres.

PERUVIAN OFFICIALS COMMENT ON FALKLANDS CRISIS

Air Reinforcement Denied

PY141713 Paris AFP in Spanish 1640 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 14 Apr (AFP) -- Peruvian Aeronautics Minister Gen Jose Garcia Calderon has denied that his country has sent fighter-bombers to Argentina to reinforce the Argentine Air Force in view of its conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands. This same report had been denied, 3 days ago, by Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias, who stated that no ships had been sent either and that the Peruvian Navy is not on state of alert due to the conflict.

72-Hour Truce Proposed

PY150153 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 14 Apr (AFP) -- The Peruvian president, Fernando Belaunde, today reiterated the need for a truce between Argentina and Great Britain so that they can negotiate a solution, thus preventing an armed confrontation in the wake of their dispute over the Malvinas.

President Belaunde voiced his concern to the British ambassador in Lima, George William Harding, despite the fact that the British Government yesterday rejected the 72-hour truce that Belaunde had requested. Argentina, however, accepted the Peruvian proposal but made a point of saying that it would defend the Malvinas if the British fleet imposed a blockade. It was not learned if Belaunde delivered a concrete proposal to Ambassador Harding, with whom he had a meeting at Government House in which only Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa participated. It was Ulloa who gave a general outline of the meeting and he noted that President Belaunde believes it is his duty to make all the necessary efforts to prevent an armed confrontation between two friendly countries.

EEC Boycott 'Aggression'

PY132217 Paris AFP in Spanish 2133 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 13 Apr (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias here today termed the EEC boycott on Argentine exports aggression. He noted that aggression is not only physical and material but also of another type [as received] and that the EEC measure is economic aggression. Arias added that it is likely that the foreign ministers of the five member countries of the Andean Pact will meet in order to implement measures against the EEC. In conclusion, the minister noted that as of 1030 local time today (1530 GMT) the British Government had not answered the Peruvian request for a 72-hour truce with Argentina.

TERRORIST ATTACK IN DOWNTOWN LIMA REPORTED

PY141333 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Last night 27 Molotov cocktails were hurled against the Crillon Hotel conference hall in downtown Lima. Only 18 of the bombs exploded. The terrorist attack caused only material damage. Almost all the windowpanes were broken and the fancy drapes of the hall caught fire.

LABOR MINISTER DECLARES SCHEDULED STRIKE ILLEGAL

PY141338 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The Labor Ministry has declared illegal tomorrow's 48-hour strike decreed by the General Confederation of Workers of Peru. The ministry has stated that that measure is not in keeping with the law, since the worker's organization does not have the authorization to adopt measures of force on behalf of the labor communities.

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE ON U.S.-NICARAGUAN TALKS

FL142200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2120 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The U.S. Government will soon begin direct talks with the Nicaraguan Government to resolve the differences separating them, the Secretariat of Foreign Relations announced today. Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat spokesman Agustin Gutierrez Canet said this afternoon that the Washington government has advised the Mexican Government of the details regarding the proposals it had made directly to the Nicaraguan authorities. The U.S. Government expressed its gratitude for the efforts made by Mexico to make these face-to-face talks between Washington and Managua possible. Gutierrez Canet said that the Mexican Government had received this information with satisfaction inasmuch as it reflected the achievement of the main objective proposed by President Jose Lopez Portillo in the speech he made in Managua on 21 February where he stressed that Mexico wished "to be useful in establishing communications between those who had stopped communicating or who never had."

ARGENTINE LEGISLATOR ARRIVES TO DRUM UP SUPPORT

FL141233 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0420 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 13 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- If circumstances so warrant, the Argentines are ready to face up to British imperialism because they do not want to be crushed, subjugated or humiliated, according to Senator Vicente Leonides Sadi, president of the Justicialist or Peronist Party, and Argentine writers Susana Gesusmaria and Aaron Cupit, who were interviewed at the Mexico City Airport on their arrival tonight from Buenos Aires, Argentina. Senator Sadi said he was in Mexico to explain the [Malvinas Islands] situation and ask for help from the government and political parties of Mexico and support from the people. "We are under attack from one of the dirtiest kinds of imperialism that have enslaved the Argentine Republic," he asserted.

The Argentine legislator will probably meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo to deliver a message from Argentine President Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri.

NOTIMEX, REUTER SIGN NEWS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

FL131206 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City [undated] (NOTIMEX) -- The British News Agency REUTER Ltd, has signed a news exchange agreement with the Mexican News Agency NOTIMEX in a transaction of great importance for the two organizations. The agreement was signed by (Max Finucane), REUTERS' regional agent for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, and by Miguel Lopez Azuara, director general of NOTIMEX. For NOTIMEX, the news exchange with REUTER will contribute to its international coverage and handling of worldwide information and provide a wider picture for its subscribers.

ECONOMIST NAMED NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR

FL142230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2045 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo today named economist Gustavo Romero Kolbeck as Mexico's new ambassador to the USSR, the Secretariat of Foreign Relations announced. Romero Kolbeck, 59, is a graduate in economics wtih honorable mention from the National Autonomous University of Mexico and with special studies at George Washington and Chicago universities.

He was ambassador to Japan from 1971 to 1973, director of national finance from 1974 to 1976 and from December 1976 to March 1982 he was director of the Bank of Mexico. He replaces Jorge Diaz Serrano who resigned the post to run as candidate for senator for the State of Sonora.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO CRITICIZES U.S. VETO AT UN

PA122037 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, during a news conference with Nicaraguan newsmen yesterday, said in reference to the recent U.S. veto at the UN Security Council -- on a resolution requiring the Reagan administration to refrain from using force against Central America -- that there are great powers that seek to dominate smaller peoples without realizing that we are now living in a different era. The Costa Rican president said that any intervention involves serious risks. He criticized the sectors that have made the situation in Central America tense. He said that a basic formula for peace is to practice tolerance and to demand and offer respect.

Carazo Odio made a short visit to our country yesterday. He was accompanied by a small party, which was met at Penas Blancas by members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and ministers of the revolutionary cabinet. The group later participated in a ceremony held at El Meson, Rivas, to pay tribute to Costa Rican fighters who gave their lives on 11 April 1856 to defeat the Yankee filibusters.

EL SALVADOR

ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES TO RECEIVE CREDENTIALS 16 APRIL

PA141555 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2313 GMT 1e Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Apr (ACAN-EFE -- Jorge Bustamante, President of the Central Elections Council, said today that the credentials will be presented on Friday morning to the deputies elected on 28 March to form a constituent assembly. The official said that the credentials will be delivered to the deputies in the legislative assembly building at a ceremony attended by the diplomatic corps accredited to the country. However, he did not say whether the present Salvadoran Government junta will also be present.

Bustamante met this afternoon with the elected deputies of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), National Conciliation Party (PCN), and the Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), which together with Democratic Action (AD) obtained 36 seats in the Constituent Assembly. The meeting was not attended by representatives of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), which now holds power along with the armed forces. The PDC obtained 24 seats in the assembly. Neither the political leaders nor the members of the electoral council gave any details of the meeting, but they said that "everything is going well." The PDC said at a news conference today that it has not accepted several of the proposals made by the opposition political parties during negotiations held over the last several weeks and that no argument has been reached to permit the PDC and the opposition parties to form a new government.

PDC NATIONAL COMMITTEE HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA141745 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[News Conference given by Julio Alfredo Samayoa, Aquilino Duarte, Ovidio Hernandez and Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, members of the National Committee of the Christian Democratic Party, at party headquarters in San Salvador -- live]

[Excerpt] [Samayoa] Dear friends of the national and international press, companeros of the political and executive committee of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], we want to thank you for coming to this news conference.

We are holding it to express to the Salvadoran people and the peoples of the world the PDC position in the political situation that the country is experiencing as a result of the 28 March elections.

The Salvadoran people are confused and disoriented. They wonder why attempts are being made to exclude the PDC from power, since the party received more votes than any other party in the 28 March elections and represents 42 percent of the voters. Why are attempts being made, against the will of the Salvadoran voters, to impose a rightist regime?

During our political campaign, we consistently tried to make the Salvadoran people understand the risk they would run by voting for parties that represented identical interests within the country's extreme rightwing.

Unfortunately, certain political sectors honestly believed in the concepts that each party expressed to the people during the electoral campaign. These concepts were presented as offering the Salvadoran people different alternatives, as represented by different political parties. However, they never represented the single alternative that the various political parties that claim to be in opposition are now trying to persuade the Salvadorans of; that the people voted, as a majority, against the PDC.

As a result of these elections -- which were truly free elections; and it was the PDC in the government, the first and last government to have ever held free elections in the country's history -- we are convinced that if the Salvadoran people had had to choose between the PDC and the rightwing, they would have chosen the PDC by a majority. Unfortunately, a certain sector of the Salvadoran people, who represent political parties, deceived their fellow party members by trying to present -- as I already mentioned -- different alternatives to them. Then, the day after the elections, after learning of their results and without consulting the rank-and-file of each of the parties, they issued a statement on a government of national unity, excluding the PDC.

We are convinced that the Salvadoran people voted for peace, democracy and the Christian Democrats, and you can see it in the election results; 42 percent of the voters [supported the PDC], the party that obtained the largest number of votes in the elections. However, an attempt is being made to cast the PDC aside and to make the Salvadoran people believe that the PDC accepted the negotiations that were held with the various political parties. These negotiations resulted from the invitation that the PDC extended to the other parties, with the intention of forming, through a frank, honest and patriotic dialogue, a government of national unity that truly reflected the political force of each of the parties involved. The government could take into account the votes that each party received in the elections in achieving a balance of power that would guarantee that the process of change and democratization would continue. Within a short time, this process would permit the convocation of elections early next year through a temporary and provisional government. In turn, these elections would permit us to enter into a system of law, in accordance with concepts to be included in a constitution that would be promulgated by the deputies representing our political parties.

However, over the past few days we have witnessed a press campaign intended to confuse the people. An effort is being made to make the PDC appear to be a defeated party that should consider itself lucky to be granted the great favor of being allowed to participate in the government, albeit with a very small number of officials.

The PDC completely rejects these statements, for none of the reports contained in the press came from PDC sources. On the contrary, they came from vested interests that are trying to confuse and disorient the people.

We are here for the purpose of clarifying this situation. We are here with you to answer any questions that you might want to ask, so that the Salvadoran people are very clear on everything and that the peoples of the world understand the difficult situation that has resulted in the country from the intransigent and arrogant attitude of the parties that call themselves the opposition, whose only goal is to recover political power and to satisfy sectorial and hegemonic interests. This is power from which they had been already displaced by this revolutionary government.

[Question indistinct]

[Samayoa] I would like to say that in the negotiations that we have held with the other parties, we presented formulas for seeking a government of unity. However, no agreement has yet been reached. What was published by the press today is not true, because we have not reached final solutions in the negotiations. We were the first ones to be surprised at today's statements in the press that the PDC had reached agreements with them. In fact, we (?were to deliver) a proposal today to seek a government of unity. We have no official knowledge of what you said; therefore, no conclusions have been reached, because we have our own [word indistinct] regarding this.

[Question] One more thing. It is being said that you will meet with the other parties at the (?Guerrero's) home at 1600. I would like to know if this is true. I would also like to know if you are still involved in talks with the other parties [words indistinct].

[Samayoa] What we have so far is a proposal by other parties that was rejected by the PDC national leadership today; additionally the PDC leadership ordered its negotiators to offer what we feel is a good formula for a government. In this offer, we are proposing a government that proportionally reflects the electoral results.

[Question] How do you describe this proposal?

[Samayoa] Well, Aquilino Duarte will explain the proposal.

[Duarte] In specific terms, we must base ourselves on a premise that is fundamental; the PDC is a political organization that is greatly responsible for the revolutionary process that was implemented over the past 2 years. As an organization responsible for the elections -- having given the people this electoral event, which was completely free -- the PDC has made specific proposals concerning the formation of a government of true national unity. We all feel that this government of true national unity is the only one that is feasible in implementing our often-repeated concept of a political and peaceful solution to the country's problems. All Salvadorans feel this way and it is also the general feeling abroad. Consequently, the basic concept stems from the fact that this government of national unity must be based on the share of votes that each party obtained in the 28 March elections. This implies, then, that since the PDC is the largest political force in the country, with 42 percent of the votes in the elections, it must participate in the government to the same extent. Regarding the executive branch, the specific proposals include two basic alternatives: One is the formation of a triumvirate with one representative from the armed forces, one from the PDC and one from the rightest parties -- basically, the National Conciliation Party [PCN] and the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA]. The other proposed alternative is the formation of a triumvirate made up of civilians; one representative from the PDC, one from the PCN and one from ARENA. These are specific proposals referring to the executive branch.

[Samayoa] I want to explain that there is also another alternative; the executive branch, the president of the republic, could be elected by a consensus of the majority parties. The president would be independent, with no allegiance to any party; in other words, somebody who is an independent but who is accepted by all majority parties.

[Question] Who do you blame for this press campaign to misinform the people [words indistinct]?

[Samayoa] Listen, we blame the system. There is still a structural system in our country which has not been totally eliminated. There is a society. There are oligarchic social groups. There are social groups with great economic power. There are social groups with the kind of political mentality that serves only minority interests. All of these social groups have a lot of economic power. They also have many varied resources in the business sector and in the news media. Therefore, any distorted information about the country's true situation is simply a service to the very sectors that own some of these media. The blame does not fall on specific people, but on a system whose structural foundations have yet to be definitely broken.

[Question] One of the first agreements among the opposition parties was that Napoleon Duarte must (?leave) the presidency. Have you (?yielded) on this point or does it continue to be maintained as a [word indistinct] point?

[Rey Prendes] The Christian Democrats have not yielded on any point. However, we have not insisted on any name, because to us the names of the men are not important. The important points are the ideas and the party. If the party can solve the country's problems through other men, it can do without any of us, including Duarte. The point is that the party is here to defend reform and democracy in the country. We have worked, toward this end, to form a government of national unity in which the party will have sufficient strength. Obviously, we believe that Duarte has an important position not only within the party but in the country as a whole. He will continue to be an important national and international figure, regardless of whether he remains in the government.

[Question indistinct, in English]

[Rey Prendes] The question is why we insist on negotiations. I would like to ask this to the North Americans, who spent a long time negotiating with Vietnam, even negotiating on how they would sit at the negotiating table. They negotiated for months. I think negotiations are the last thing that should be ended. We do not want to end the negotiations. If they want to end the negotiations, that is up to them. They will be held responsible before the country. We insist on a solution for the country. If they are too blind to see this, and if they are so arrogant as to think that they can solve all of the country's problems, then, as I already have said in a previous press conference: May God save El Salvador.

[Question indistinct]

[Rey Prendes] There is a procedure. We have not been invited to the current meeting. They have not formally summoned any deputy to present credentials. We are waiting for the council to summon us for the presentation of credentials. The final count is not finished. There were still five towns remaining to be counted in Usulutan and the entire department of San Salvador has not been legally counted, in accordance with the election documents. Therefore, the credentials could not be legally presented, although there is some incongruity, because the council has already declared the deputies to be elected. But at the end of its statement, it said that the final count of some departments -- specifically, San Salvador Department and five cities of Usulutan -- was still needed, which could change the results in the election of deputies in Usulutan. Therefore, we think the actions of the other parties in attempting to apply pressure are hasty and reflect an attitude that seems more in keeping with a legal coup d'etat than a true normal change of government in a normal country.

[Question indistinct]

[Rey Prendes in English] Well, that the precipitation, the pressure by the other parties seems more like a coup d'etat, a legal coup d'etat perhaps, than a mere change of government, of power, you know, in a regular process. That is what I said in the end and I suppose that is what interested you.

[Question indistinct]

[Rey Prendes] We do not know what they have said or what they will say. The only thing that we see in our proposal is that, in the provisional government that would be formed, the armed forces' proclamation would still be in effect in a certain sense and the armed forces would act as a guarantor, so that this process can reach a successful conclusion with the definite election of a president.

There is something that I want to point out. In this election, we were the only party to propose a candidate for the provisional presidency. The other parties consistently said that the people were only electing a constituent assembly; thus, in a way, they have deceived the people if they have now changed their position and are going to pull a candidate or a man out of the hat, to make him the president, despite the people's lack of knowledge as to who he is and despite the fact that they never had the opportunity to vote for or against him. That is why we think, at this time, when we don't really know who the candidate is, that the people have not really had the opportunity to vote for a provisional president who represents the other political parties.

[Question] You said that if ARENA and PCN do not accept [words indistinct] your proposals for a junta in which you have a role, the PDC will be in the legal opposition?

[Rey Prendes] Yes, unquestionably we would be in the legal opposition.

[Question] And that is why they now must choose between those two proposals [words indistinct]?

[Rey Prenees] We have made several proposals, but all seek a balance of power, so that none can crush the others in terms of power. In this sense, we seek a co-government, participation by all. In other words, we have made many proposals and they have made only one; a president who is theirs, and that's it.

[Question indistinct]

[Samayoa] In truth, the U.S. Government has not played and is not playing the role of arbitrator, as we previously said. The U.S. Government's role falls within the context of the interest shown by all democratic countries, like some in the Andean Pact and the rest of the democratic countries of Latin America, in assisting in the formation of this national unity government. They are obviously interested in the success of the political and peaceful solution that this national unity government would bring to the Salvadoran problem.

Now then, apart from the fact that the U.S. Government and the democratic governments of Latin America might exercise some influence, let us say, with their participation in this problem, we, as a party, called for negotiations in order to achieve this unity government as a solution.

[Question] You are saying that the PDC is needed in the government to guarantee the reforms. However, the U.S. Government and the congressmen who visited San Salvador last week said that these reforms must go on if the supply of weapons and economic aid is to continue. Do you think that the U.S. influence on the future government, as to the continuation of the reforms, would be enough to guarantee the path of democracy and change?

[Samayoa] We don't think that any foreign government's influence can guarantee the reforms, or anything else that is done here in El Salvador. They can express an opinion or tip the scales toward any given domestic decision in the country, but they cannot change the course of events as you have presented it.

[Question indistinct]

[Samayoa] We must start with a premise that is basic to your comment about the existing suspicion that the rightwing parties will not be able to carry out the process of reform that has begun. It is a well-known fact that the political parties, as institutions, represent the interests of different social sectors. It is also clearly known both nationally and internationally that parties such as ARENA and the PCN represent the interests of what traditionally have been the ruling classes, which have been seriously affected by the structural reform processes that this revolutionary government of the armed forces and the PDC promoted in their 2 and 1/2 years of government. Logicaliy, this makes you think that those governments [of the rightwing], as representative of the interests of those groups, would of course not be happy with such reforms and will prove to be completely willing to hinder or halt some of these social, economic and political reforms. This is the essential point. Therefore, we feel that the PDC's participation in the government is decisive, because as a political institution the PDC represents the interests of the majority of the Salvadoran people, who support the consolidation of the reforms, the democratization process and the consolidation of this entire revolutionary process.

[Question indistinct]

[Rey Prendes] Of course there is a difference. The first important one is this; if there is a representative for the armed forces, one for all of the rightwing parties and one for the PDC, then logically we would be guaranteeing the armed forces' proclamation and the 9 January pact and we would be completely guaranteeing the successful realization of the revolutionary process.

In the second scenario, should there be three political parties represented in a triumvirate, the PDC would obviously not have the same power, for we would be only one third; but this would at least enable us to guarantee that the reforms would not be nullified and that the country's democratization would continue, so that in future presidential elections the popular decision to seriously continue this process of change could be confirmed.

Finally, this same thing could occur with perhaps greater surety through a president chosen as a result of the consensus of all political parties, since this would result in even greater impartiality within the government, with the realization, of course, that this is a provisional government intended to lead us to presidential elections in which the people will make the final decision. We have proposed that those presidential elections be held within 18 months. This is in line with the revolutionary government junta's promise that presidential elections would be held in 1983. Thank you very much.

OPPOSITION PARTIES REJECT PDC COUNTERPROPOSAL

PA150205 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0113 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition parties will not accept the counterproposal of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] for the formation of a government of "national unity," political leaders said today, Wednesday, in a press conference.

Hugo Carrillo, leader of the National Conciliation Party (PCN) said that thus far the talks with PDC have been "cordial and positive, but due to their extensiveness, the PDC requests are difficult to grant." He added: "The PDC is asking for too much and although they do not accept our proposal initially, the winners of the 28 March elections in El Salvador will leave the doors open to continue the dialogue with the PDC."

According to Carrillo, the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), PCN, Democratic Action (AD), Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), and Popular Orientation Party (POP) "have maintained and continue to maintain the idea of forming a government of national unity, represented by a president and a vice president, who will be elected by the Constituent Assembly that has a rightwing majority."

PDC leaders said yesterday that if their proposals were not accepted they would pass to the legal opposition. Among the PDC alternatives for a government of unity are "a triumvirate formed by a representative of the armed forces, one of the PDC and another of ARENA. Another alternative proposes that the government be made up of a representative of the PDC, one of ARENA and a third of the PCN.

A third formula would be to designate an independent president and vice president through the consensus of the three parties that obtained the majority in the recent elections (PDC, ARENA and PCN).

The leaders of the opposition asserted that the PDC's counterproposal is being studied currently by the negotiating commissions of the various parties. They indicated: "There is no reason to divide power into equal parts, as is requested by the PDC. We have clearly stated that what we want is to form a government of unity, which is not the same as equality of power."

D'Aubuisson on Negotiations

PA142118 San Salvador EL DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 13 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, deputy-elect of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, yesterday disclosed that negotiations are in progress for a national unity government with all political parties, including the Christian Democratic Party, PDC.

D'Aubuisson said that Jose Napoleon Duarte is not included in the PDC commission. D'Aubuisson added that the PDC will be assigned some ministries, he did not say which.

Once the Constituent Assembly is installed, it will proceed to elect a provisional president and vice president who will replace the members of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador, D'Aubuisson pointed out. He did not give any names of possible candidates.

Major d'Aubuisson said that the reforms implemented by the present government, such as the agrarian reform, the reforms to foreign commerce and banking system, will not be abolished. They must continue, he assured. He also said that public employees should not fear losing their jobs. On the contrary, he promised to respect their rights.

RUMORS CIRCULATE ON MAKEUP OF NEW GOVERNMENT

PA142214 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Apr 82 p 7

[Excerpts] The total silence maintained by the various political parties concerning the candidates for the highest posts in the country's future government contrasts the rumors circulating in several cities.

In view of the announcement about the formation of a government of national unity in which all the political parties would participate, including the controversial Christian Democratic Party [PDC], (these negotiations were confirmed in yesterday's morning newspapers) there were rumors that Dr Jose Antonio Rodriguez Porth would be designated provisional president and Col Roberto Escobar Garcia, provisional vice president. Nonetheless, Francisco de Sola had already been mentioned as candidate for provisional president. People in the capital were also saying that Dr Rene Fortin Magana would be the provisional president. In both cases, several military men still in the service were mentioned as candidated for provisional vice president.

Regardless of who is designated to hold these posts, people in the capital were speculating that the provisional president would be some member of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, and the provisional vice president some member of the National Conciliation Party [PCN].

No one was mentioned as candidate for president of the Supreme Court of Justice. Some people suggested that a woman would be named president of the Constitutent Assembly, but the woman in question was not identified. Others said that ARENA would name the attorney general.

The situation regarding the cabinet was even more delicate, since rumor had it that this party or the other would keep this or that ministry, without indicating anything specific.

The PDC, it has been learned, was demanding five ministries and the presidency of the assembly. The National Unity Group comprised of the political parties presently functioning had assigned them only two ministries. For this reason, this morning it was rumored that the Christian Democrats' withdrawal from that body was imminent.

In spite of all this, people were already discussing the possibility of a distribution along the following lines:

Presidency Ministry	ARENA
Planning Ministry	ARENA
Foreign Relations Ministry	PDC
Interior Ministry	ARENA
Economy Ministry	ARENA
Finance Ministry	PDC
Public Works Ministry	PCN
Public Health Ministry	PCN

Nothing has been heard so far regarding permanence, change or the designation of parties to the Labor, Education and Foreign Trade Ministries.

MANAGUA SEES NEW 'EVIDENCE' OF U.S. INVOLVEMENT

PA140437 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] New evidence of U.S. intervention in El Salvador was uncovered in the last few hours in view of Washington's insistence on keeping the Christian Democrats in power in the next right government in that country.'

SALPRESS reported that a delegation of U.S. congressmen who visited El Salvador confirms the actions being taken to avoid the Christian Democrats' exclusion from the provisional government. In the last few days Deane Hinton, U.S. ambassador in San Salvador, admitted that there were negotiations with top Salvadoran rightist leaders and military-Christian Democrat junta army officers in an effort to organize a government that would serve as a facade to the U.S. warmongering policy in Central America.

Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia did not discount the new rightist alliance and, at the same time, asked the Reagan administration to increase its military aid.

EASTERN PART OF COUNTRY WITHOUT ELECTRICITY

PA142246 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2151 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The eastern part of the country has been without electricity since Sunday as result of the damage caused by terrorists to power lines, the authorities in San Miguel reported. The authorities said that many towns in the zone are without electricity because the damage to the powerlines is serious and no one knows how long it will take to repair the damage.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON PROPOSED MEETING WITH D'ESCOTO

PA150214 AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 13 Apr (AFP) -- After a meeting with President Roberto Suazo, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said today that Honduras "continues to be firmly interested in an immediate dialogue" between the foriegn ministers of Honduras and Nicaragua "in an effort to seek formulas for regional peace." The foreign secretary revealed that the invitation which the Honduran Government extended last week to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto "responds to the desire to establish a climate of peaceful coexistence in Central America." The Honduran official announced that to date no reply has been received from Nicaragua, "but I believe that if the Nicaraguan Government is interested in peaceful coexistence at the regional level, then in the next few hours or days it will probably make a statement on the broad and cordial invitation which Honduras has extended."

Furthermore, the leader of Honduran foreign affairs noted that "the implementation of the Honduran peace plan will continue within the parameters established in the 23 March proposal made before the OAS Permanent Council." Regarding the frequent Sandinist charges that counterrevolutionary bands cross the border from Honduras to attack Nicaragua, Paz Barnica said that his government "will not permit Honduran territory to be used for destabilization actions against other states."

PRESIDENT WILL NOT ATTEND MONGE INAUGURATION

PA150027 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Apr 82

[By Paco Medina]

[Text] President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova will not attend President-elect Luis Alberto Monge's inauguration in San Jose, Costa Rica. Monge had announced that Suazo Cordova would come to San Jose to the inauguration ceremony together with other Latin American heads of state. Economy Minister Gustavo Alfaro Zelaya, one of the most influential officials of the present administration, confirmed that President Suazo Cordova will not go to Costa Rica and that instead, Efrain Bu Giron, the president of congress, will head the Honduran delegation. Economy Minister Alfaro Zelaya and Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica are the other members of the Honduran delegation. In what is considered unusual and based on the country's financial crisis, President Suazo Cordova has told his closest aides that he will not travel abroad this year.

Minister Alfaro Zelaya also said that President Suazo Cordova will not go to Panama to the meeting of Latin American heads of state with a group of U.S. investors. Minister Alfaro Zelaya will represent President Suazo Cordova at the meeting. Everything seems to indicate that President Suazo Cordova seriously means what he advocates in relation to austerity measures and has the intention of setting an example for others to follow. Minister Alfaro Zelaya is also scheduled to attend his weekend's meeting of the Union Federation of Northern Honduras Workers, FESINTRANH, in San Pedro Sula, where he will represent President Suazo Cordova.

FOREIGN SECRETARY AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA

PA142025 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Honduras has reiterated its support for Argentine claims to the Malvinas Islands. Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica yesterday disclosed that the Honduran Foreign Secretariat is closely following events occurring between Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands.

In a dialogue with Radio America newsmen, Paz Barnica said that Honduras maintains its position of support for Argentina's position on its sovereign rights over the Malvinas. Questioned about the statement of (Colom J. Sharkey), British ambassador to Honduras, who said that the Honduran Government is mistaken in supporting Argentina, since the Malvinas Islands legitimately belong to Britain, Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica said: We respect the opinion of Ambassador (Sharkey), since he is the diplomatic representative of a country with which Honduras maintains cordial relations, but we do not share it because Honduras maintains and will maintain its attitude of total support for Argentina in its territorial defense of the Malvinas Islands.

The foreign secretary noted that Honduras has always expressed its opposition to colonialism in international forums and that in the case of the Malvinas, there is clear colonialism, which in the 20th century is questionable. Concluding his dialogue with Radio America, the Honduran foreign secretary said that if Argentina is forced to invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, Honduras will act in accordance with the circumstances but always reaffirming its support for Argentina's claim in line with the mechanism and norms established in the inter-American system.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY THROUGH 15 MAY

PA150232 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0103 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Communique issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 14 April, read at the government house in Managua by Rodrigo Reyes Portocarrero, minister secretary of the government junta -- live]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua considers that:

1. Despite the efforts made by the Nicaraguan Government at the UN Security Council on 25 March 1982, the main purpose of which was to have the U.S. Government ratify the principles established in the UN Charter in connection with Nicaragua, the Central American area and the Caribbean, the U.S. Government opposed these efforts.

2. Despite the Security Council's majority decision, with 12 votes in favor of the ratification of those principles on 2 April 1982, the Government of the United States of America, the world's major military power, vetoed that resolution, thus confirming with this attitude its determination to threaten, destabilize, attack, block or invade Nicaragua.

3. The reasons that led the revolutionary government to decree the emergency state throughout the national territory in the face of the aggressive policy of the present U.S. administration not only persist, but are confirmed by the U.S. Government through its veto at the Security Council, thus corroborating the existence of real threats against the integrity of the nation and the interests defended by our revolution.

4. The economic pressures in the form of suspension of credits and financing, as part of the destabilization plans promoted by the present U.S. administration, both bilaterally and from international organizations, seek to isolate Nicaragua and to cause the destruction of our already limited and weak economy, thereby already forcing greater restrictions and sacrifices on our people.

5. The existence of counterrevolutionary Somozist camps in the state of Florida, in the United States, and in Honduras, and their increasingly frequent incursions into our territory, which leave tragic aftermaths of slain Nicaraguan brothers and economic sabotage, confirm the setting in motion of aggressive military plans that the current U.S. administration has already approved against our country.

6. The Nicaraguan Government is determined to return to a state of normalcy, and that this will be possible only to the extent that there is a clear suspension of the threats and acts of direct and indirect aggression and destabilization which the U.S. Government promotes against our country in the economic, political, ideological and military areas. The emergency state was a necessary measure that our people and our nation are obliged to adopt in order to defend their revolutionary conquests.

7. It has been the opinion of this government junta during the period that guarantees have been suspended that the normal development of the activities of our workers in cities and rural areas and of the businessmen, producers and other social, religious and cultural sectors should not be affected, understanding that the emergency state is a necessary defensive measure adopted by the revolutionary government in the face of those endangering the national integrity and threatening the people's conquests.

Therefore, in the exercise of its powers, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction decrees:

Article 1. The state of national emergency is extended for another 30 days, from 15 April to 15 May, in the terms and with the limitations established in decree No 996.

Article 2. The suspension of the rights and guarantees established through decree No 996, dated 15 March 1982, does not affect either what is established in paragraph 2 of Article 49 or the following:

Political rights: Article 25, clauses B, C and D;
Family rights: Article 34; and
Children's rights: Article 25.

Article 3. The present decree will go into effect from the moment of its publication on any communications media, without detriment to its subsequent publication in the Official Gazette.

[Issued] Managua, 14 April 1982, year of unity in the face of aggression. [Signed] Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction: Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Daniel Ortega Saavedra

U.S. CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE FOR 24-HOUR VISIT

PA130427 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation of U.S. congressmen arrived at 1630 at Augusto C. Sandino International Airport. The delegation is headed by James C. Wright. When approached by newsmen, he said that the eight points proposed by the Reagan administration might be the beginning of a path leading to peace in Central America. He added that international misunderstandings should be aired through sincere and frank dialogue.

The delegation has come to observe first hand the bilateral U.S.-Nicaraguan relations as well as the overall relations. The group will remain here for 24 hours. During this time they will meet with the members of the government junta and of the FSLN National Directorate. Other members in the party include Clement J. Zablocki, Democratic representative from Wisconsin; Charles B. Rangel, Democratic representative from New York; William Lehman, Democratic representative from Florida; and Clay Shaw, Republican representative from Florida.

Meet With Ramirez, Wheelock

PA142220 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] During a meeting between Sergio Ramirez Mercado and several U.S. congressmen held at the government house today, Ramirez Mercado said that their visit to our country shows an interest in the progress of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, was also present at the meeting. Ramirez Mercado told the congressmen that to the extent that we all make efforts to develop satisfactory relations, we would be creating a better climate. Therefore, he said, the congressmen's visit seemed important.

TINOCO SEES 8-POINT U.S. PLAN AS 'POSITIVE'

PA140200 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Despite the (?current lukewarm situation), the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry regards the efforts to establish a dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua as positive.

The verbal transmission of the eight points that the U.S. administration feels it is necessary (?to discuss) with Nicaragua on the Central American situation is a positive step to the extent that it leads to serious and formal negotiations with the participation of the Mexican Government. Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco thus commented on the statement made yesterday by U.S. Congressman James Wright. Wright arrived last night in our country heading a delegation of U.S. congressmen.

Tinoco referred to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's peace proposal in Managua on 21 February 1982 [words indistinct]. The elements included in that proposal form the basis of a negotiation which the Nicaraguan Government is willing to undertake at any moment.

Commenting on the points proposed by the Reagan administration, the deputy foreign minister said that Nicaragua will also express its verbal [word indistinct]. The important thing, he stressed, is to achieve something serious. The Central American crisis, he added, is quite grave and the prospects of conflict in El Salvador continue.

WORKERS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT IN TALKS WITH U.S.

PA140449 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Alejandro Solorzano, official in charge of national and international relations of the General Confederation of Independent Workers [CGTI], has said that the talks between the United States and Nicaragua must be held without any conditions excerpt for the the respect that our people deserve in deciding their future. Solorzano added that the construction workers support the holding of talks between our country and the United States but without any threats or conditions.

He added that the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean, especially the rural and city workers, must unite because an attack against Central America or Nicaragua is an aggression against our future destiny. Here is an interview with Solorzano:

[Begin Recording] [Solorzano] In the first place, the main topic of Daniel Ortega's speech was the Nicaraguan position. Ortega said that we are willing to negotiate as long as there are no conditions. All Nicaraguans support this statement because there can be no negotiations if we are pressured or if conditions are established by those who are attacking our country. Therefore, we must be respected as a humble but sovereign country. In this regard, we support our government in any efforts that result in the peace we want so much and the work that we want to carry out to produce the material goods that our society and economic development need but without the conditions that the people's enemies are use to imposing on nations like Nicaragua which are already free. Thus, imperialism or any government that opposes our country's development not only must negotiate without any conditions but also with the respect that our people deserve because they want to move forward opening their own road, following their path and managing their own destiny. This is a domestic matter in which no other countries should interfere.

[Question] In view of the present imperialist aggressions, shouldn't the Central American nations unite so that no attacks can be carried out against Central America, the Caribbean and especially against Nicaragua?

[Answer] If an attack were carried out against Nicaragua, it would be an aggression against all of Central America and Latin America. Therefore, the workers in the cities and the rural areas must unite because we all have the same destiny. Any movement that workers organize in any Latin American country, and particularly in Central America, to stop an aggression against Nicaragua, will also be a way to stop an attack against their own people. Consequently, the destiny of Nicaragua is historically linked to that of other Latin American peoples. Therefore, the workers must be united so as not to permit attacks anywhere in the continent. [end recording]

ORTEGA REITERATES NEED FOR AREA PEACE TALKS

PA130419 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0615 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Speech by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, 11 April in Rivas on occasion of the 126th anniversary of the battle of Rivas -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Today we are honoring the heroes of Rivas, heroes who represent the Central American people's spirit of unity and fraternity. They were Costa Rican and Nicaraguan heroes, who fought and died in Rivas for sovereignty, independence and peace.

On evoking the profound Central-Americanist, non-interventionist and anti-imperialist patriotic roots of our sister countries as advocated by Nicoya, [words indistinct], by Andres Castro, by Juan Santamaria, by Morazan and Augusto Cesar Sandino, 126 years later and in the same place where the battle took place, we are reiterating these same ideas. We reiterate these ideas at a time when Central America is still the target of the same hegemonic appetite of yesterday, when our hopes for peace, for national independence and self-determination are facing similar threats. We are experiencing moments of extreme and prolonged crisis due to the pressure exerted by the same sectors that in 1856 sought to make us a colony and have tried to make us their zone of vital influence; they have tried to make the existence of our countries a matter of their own national security. These same sectors insist on considering the processes of transformation and changes required by our economic structures, the changes which our peoples are justly demanding, as a phase in strategic battles, thus discounting our existence as free countries.

In order to overcome the opposition and threats unleashed against Central America, we must reassert the Central American people's unity of interests. We must also have our governments assume a common policy in this respect. We must prove that there are no contradictions whatsoever among our peoples and that our countries' national interests do not necessarily clash with the peoples' common interests and cause. We must resist and oppose the filibuster policy which seeks to divide us and which tries to create hostilities among our peoples and governments. We must resist and oppose the filibuster policy which is making the border areas into a zone of prefabricated conflicts, a beachhead of hostilities and aggressions, all aimed at dividing us and leading to a war among brothers.

This same policy has artifically created a tense situation along the northern border. It seeks to establish a similar situation in the southern border. It is the same policy by which, during the first quarter of this year, a total of 24 armed incursions crossed the Honduran border into our territory.

It is the same policy by which the CIA has managed to organize the genocidal Somozist National Guard in Honduras, with a bunch of criminals, because they do not deserve to be called human beings, with arms supplied by the CIA, with which they plan to continue the bloodshed in our fatherland. It is the same filibuster policy which permitted the seizure of our islands and ports to set up military bases. It is the same policy which seeks to turn local conflicts into regional wars.

However, Central America today is not the same as it was in the past century. Our peoples are more conscientious than ever. Central America is not longer alone against the filibusters. New forces have emerged and developed in Latin America, Europe and on other continents. These new forces are definitely opposed to the gunboat policy. Central American countries are no longer forced to accept dependency and to follow the mandates of proconsuls. Central America can unite and get support from the democratic and progressive governments of Latin America and of the world to defend our right to sovereignty and true national independence.

Our justified positions were supported by democratic governments and responsible leaders of many countries of the world and also by the majority of the members at the UN Security Council. It was evident that Central America does not stand alone and that our governments no longer have to be submissive as they were in the past. It was evident that the just cause of the Central American peoples has international support and that the big powers with the hegemonic nightmares are being isolated.

Considering this real opportunity to contribute to peace in the region, Nicaragua has given its full support to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's proposal which he articulated in his historic speech in Managua. We still consider this proposal the most adequate for starting and holding serius negotiations which can lead to overcoming the current crisis. This is so, because we consider the Mexican Government's respect for the principles of non-intervention and self-determination, which can be traced back to history, are sufficient credentials, plus the acceptance of Central America, to effectively contribute to find the adequate conditions to promote a real search for peace in Central America. Within this framework Nicaragua is willing to take the necessary steps to begin negotiations without any uproar, menance or conditions. [applause]

We also view with great sympathy and support the Panamanian Government's proposal in favor of detente for Central America. We do believe that high-level meetings among Central American leaders can contribute to detente in the region.

We are also willing to discuss other proposals which have been announced in the area, but it is necessary that they be supported with facts to be credible. At this moment it is necessary and urgent that we assume a realistic and honest attitude to face the crisis. Today's Central America has not been a group of banana republics for a long time. The colonialist policy is being buried in Central America, on our continent. The people's eternal will to be free and independent make this possible.

President Carazo, on behalf of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, on behalf of the FSLN and the people of Sandino, allow me to express our deep gratitude for your solidarity and your honest Central American attitude favoring our people's struggle against the Somozist dictatorship. Your attitude represented the will of thousands of Costa Ricans who supported and continue to support the Nicaraguan revolution. Thank you. [applause]

MEETING WITH HONDURAN MINISTER SET FOR NEXT WEEK

PA132251 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has officially announced to the Honduran Foreign Ministry that Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman will meet with his Honduran counterpart next week in Tegucigalpa. Nicaragua's reason for requesting this meeting is to put an end to the movements of Somozist guards along the border. Criminal actions by these groups has increased in the last few days.

Here is acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco's statement on the meeting: [Begin recording] The message was sent approximately 2 months ago. It was a written message, an official message from the Foreign Ministry signed by Foreign Miniter d'Escoto and addressed to Foreign Minister Paz Barnica [words indistinct] in which we point out the need to implement the Guasaule agreement. In the Guasaule agreement and at the meeting between Commander Ortega and former Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia it was agreed that since there were ways to overcome the friction and conflicts caused by the activities of the groups, they would organize meetings, at ministerial level, defense and foreign, to study the border conflicts issue, joint patrolling, and so forth.

We have insisted, almost on a weekly basis with telephone calls as well as with verbal and written messages, to the Honduran Government [word indistinct] on holding these meetings. We recently sent a note to which Foreign Minister Paz Barnica replied a few days ago. In his reply, he accepts the invitation to talks reiterated by Foreign Minister d'Escoto.

Foreign Minister d'Escoto will probably return from Kuwait at the end of this week. This was also officially announced to the Honduran Foreign Ministry and we are pleased by their decision to start [words indistinct]. [end recording]

CORDOVA RIVAS LEADS DELEGATION TO NORTH KOREA

PA122030 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] In response to an invitation from the DPRK Government, Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, left for that country today. He will spend 10 days in that fraternal Asian country. Cordova Rivas is leading a delegation of revolutionary government officials that includes Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo, Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga, Supreme Court of Justice members and State Council leaders.

KIM IL SONG SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO ORTEGA

PA142208 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Apr 82 p 12

[Text] "Our people will actively and wholeheartedly support our Nicaraguan brothers' just struggle against any type of domination and subjugation, as well as their efforts to defend the country's independence and revolutionary victories and to build a prosperous society."

This is part of the message sent by DPRK President Kim Il-song to Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in which the DPRK leader condemns imperialist aggression and threats. This was the Korean leader's reply to a note that Ortega Saavedra sent him via the president of the Nonaligned Movement. In his message, Ortega explained the dangerous situation faced by Central America, especially Nicaragua.

"Through your message we have been able to clearly see the criminal nature of the U.S. imperialist plans for armed intervention against Nicaragua and its neighbors. We once again express our extreme indignation over the aggressive and warlike maneuvers continually perpetrated by the United States all over the world," Kim Il-song added. In concluding, the Korean president warns that imperialism will never be able to halt the people's struggle for freedom. He reiterated his "militant" solidarity with the people and Government of Nicaragua.

EDGAR PARRALES NAMED NEW OAS AMBASSADOR

PA140339 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Father Edgar Parrales, the new Nicaraguan ambassador at the OAS, said yesterday before the OAS permanent council that Nicaragua wants to have good relations with all countries of the world and for this reason our country has broadened the scope of its international relations. Christ's minister Parrales, who was introduced yesterday to the members of this organization, briefly sketched the principles on which the revolution's foreign policy is based. He emphatically rejected all interventionist maneuvers against our right to self-determination and our decision of nonalignment.

[Begin Parrales recording] One of the aspects we have especially stressed is our non-alignment policy. We reject all attempt to involve us in the whirlpool of conflicts and tensions between the power blocs. We want to have good relations with all countries of the world. We have the right to these relations. That is why, based on this sovereign decision and since the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, Nicaragua has broadened the scope of its international relations, opening these relations with the traditionally friendly countries of the American continent and Western Europe as well as with the socialist European countries, African countries, Asian countries and with any other country of the world, should it consider it necessary.

We cannot accept anyone telling us with whom we can have relations or what tendency, procedure or content we must give our international actions, except as so stipulated in the UN and OAS charters.

Therefore, we are not willing to accept instructions, orders, conditions or demands from any other country regarding our right to self-determination and our decision to be non-sligned. [end recording].

RAMIREZ MERCADO ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE' PROGRAM

PA082020 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Apr 82

["Face the People" program: Statement by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaragua National Reconstruction Government Junta -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Threats against Nicaragua have not stopped. The state of national emergency decreed by the government junta cannot be lifted. It cannot be a "transitory" state of emergency. It is a permanent state of emergency, because the vigilance over the difficult and critical situation existing in our country must be constant minute to minute. Today we face a critical confrontation with the U.S. Government, with the Reagan administration. This confrontation exists on two [as heard] levels; political, diplomatic and the level they manipulate on the side, which we could call the hidden, underground, subversive level, which is the one of destabilization and aggression.

We are striving in the two fields at the same time. We have said that we prefer peace above all. Every day we struggle for peace in the political and diplomatic fields. A small and weak country, Nicaragua has made the most important diplomatic effort in Latin American history.

Yesterday, at the United Nations, we crowned these diplomatic efforts with a huge victory when the UN Security Council came to vote on a resolution by Panama and supported by Guyana. The resolution was backed by 12 members of the Security Council. This left the United States alone and it was forced to use the veto right it has in the UN Security Council.

We must explain that the permanent members of the UN Security Council -- the United States, the Soviet Union, England, France and the PRC -- have the right to veto a resolution. Yesterday the United States used the right. This is something that does not happen often. This action is a contradiction; it is absurd, because the resolution was the culmination of the process that began with the arrival of Commander Ortega to deliver the lengthy exposition with which you are all familiar. All our diplomatic work led 60 countries to go to the UN Security Council meeting to support the position of Nicaragua. They were countries from all the continents. There was work carried out with the members of the Security Council to secure this resolution, which simply asks UN members to abstain from using force against Nicaragua or any other Central American nation. It recommends against theuse of force to solve conflicts; it recommends negotiations, using peace. It asks that the UN secretary general keep the Security Council informed about the Central American situation. That's all it was.

The United States, that is, Mr Reagan's government, feels so defeated that it finds itself in the shameful position of having to veto the resolution and of saying that the resolution will not pass because that is the will of Mr Reagan's government.

This means, simply speaking, that they are not interested in peace. This means they cannot accept an international resolution calling for peace in Central America. Perhaps it is because they feel [words indistinct],perhaps it is because they are so arrogant that they don't like a small country taking steps aimed at forcing them to officially recognize that they cannot attack us with impunity and at having all the nations be on watch to prevent the aggression.

At the UN we secured a diplomatic victory that should be s source of pride for all Nicaraguans. It is true we are weak, that we are small, but we gave the world a lesson in courage, honor and bravery and we had the UN Security Council in the position of having the Yankees veto the resolution for peace in Central America, thus making their position evident.

It is true this is a big victory for our people, that it must be a source of great pride for our people. It must reinforce our patriotism and nationalism because now our voice is being heard in the world; now they respect us. Now it is not like it was when (Chato Lang) was ambassador to the United Nations, because he was nothing but a servant of the Yankees in the United Natins. Now Nicaragua has worth; now the country has a name, honor, pride and we show it to the world. We must repeat this with patriotism; yesterday, for the first time in Nicaraguan diplomatic history, we gave the United States a historic lesson.

However, in face of this diplomatic victory we should be more concerned because if the Yankees were going to be consistent, they would have accepted the resolution that would prevent them from invading us, from attacking us. But they have said no. Since they have said no, then our concern must increase because this means that they are in fact prepared to attack us and that they don't want any kind of diplomatic or legal obstacle that would prevent them from implementing their plans of aggression.

Since they vetoed the resolution yesterday, we are taking another step; tomorrow Foreign Minister d'Escoto is going to Kuwait, an Arab country in the Middle East, where there will be a meeting of all the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries, more than 90, who are a clear majority in the United Nations.

We are members of the Nonaligned Movement. In Kuwait, we will work with all the nonaligned countries so that when the Kuwait meeting is over, the UN General Assembly will be called to a special meeting. The UN General Assembly begins its sessions in September, but we are going to ask to ask it to meet this month because we are always telling the U.S. Government that we want a dialogue with them, that we want to talk with them, that we want negotiations, that we want to sit with them to discuss all the differences that exist between the Reagan administration and the Sandinist government and the people of Nicaragua because we are not closing, in any way, the possibility of negotiations.

We are not conducting international policy as (?kids), saying simply: We beat the Yankees, that is it; we defeated them in the international field. On the contrary, we want these elements to help convince them that they must sit down at the table with us, that we want negotiations, that we want peace, that peace, not war, is our main objective. We are trying to avoid a confrontation. And we are going to continue calling them to a dialogue.

But what is happening? We know that [words indistinct] on the surface of the political negotiations, the dialogue, and the United Nations. They promise they are going to talk with us. One day they say they will meet with us, and the next day they say no, that it will be later, that they are no longer interested. They play their game. And this game is related to secret plans.

While we struggle for peace in the United Nations, the Somozist guards trained in the Miami camps continue arriving in Tegucigalpa to act as chiefs, officers, of small tactical units of counterrevolutionaries.

M-16 rifles, fragmentation and demolition grenades and grenade launchers continue arriving to arm the bands that cross the border into Nicaragua. There are more than 14 camps in the Departments of Choluteca, El Paraiso and Gracias [a Dios], where there are more than 5,000 Somozist guards receiving training from Yankee officers and former Argentine officers and other mercenary South American military experts. The demolition experts who dynamited the bridges came from there.

The North Americans' plans, which they have made public, include not only the destruction of bridges but also the blowing up of hydroelectric dams, electric installations, economic objectives, factories, the refinery, the cement plant. We know what they are prepared to do.

It could be that right now the Yankees don't find [words indistinct] (?a justification for sending here) 100,000 or 300,000, or 500,000 Marines -- which is the number they would need to initiate an operation against Nicaragua -- but meanwhile they will continue trying to [word indistinct] by strengthening the 5,000 guards they have to turn them into a force that can enter Nicaragua at any given moment to destroy economic objectives, thereby keeping us on the defensive and causing our economy to deteriorate until the moment they decide that this government [words indistinct] comes, but they make estimates without taking the people into consideration, their morale, their strength. The people are the basis of this revolution's power and they cannot be destroyed.

All they think about is terrorism and aggression. They believe that with this, they will weaken us and destroy us and that the moment will come when they will be able to come here with impunity. What are they doing, although not face to face or directly? They are using sectors of the army and Government of Honduras in this aggression. This is evident. The chief of the Armed Forces of Honduras, Colonel Alvarez, has publicly said, without the Honduran president having denied the statement so far, that he would agree with a [word indistinct] army passing through Honduras en route to other countries. These other countries can only be Nicaragua and El Salvador.

GDR TV INTERVIEWS ERNESTO CARDENAL ON PROBLEMS

DW141309 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1840 GMT 13 Apr

[Wolfgang Reichardt interview with Father Ernesto Cardenal, minister of culture of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, in Berlin; date not given; answers in Spanish with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, to begin with would you tell us something about your country's present situation?

[Answer] There is a serious threat from of imperialism. Mr Haig and Mr Reagan have said that they will use all existing possibilities to enforce an economic and sea blackade against Nicaragua, paralyze the ports and make other Latin American armies invade our country. This includes an invasion by North America which generally they don't rule out. They have said they wouldn't hesitate to use any means. Therefore, we, too, have no reason to exclude any measures to respond to this threat. We are prepared to do this. We have no alternative but to counter these threats. We will never submit to them, and our defense is the people's power.

[Question] What importance do you attach to your visit to the GDR?

[Answer] We are linked by close fraternal ties, [words indistinct] of our revolution. My visit as minister of culture is aimed at intensifying our cultural relations. This is very important because to the revolution of the GDR as well as to our revolution, revolution means culture and culture revolution. You cannot separate culture from revolution.

[Question] How do you assess the growing movement in the European capitalist countries and the United States against NATO's increased armament?

[Answer] We believe that this movement is of great importance for us as well. Throughout the world, the Reagan administration and its schemes are being seen differently today. This peace movement defends the nations' interests. It denounces the imperalist warmongers. Seen that way, the interests of the peace movement are also identical with our interests. Nuclear war provoked by imperialism must not take place. Our planet must be saved from destruction.

[Question] Comrade Minister, we in the GDR have observed the far-reaching social changes in Nicaragua with great interest and sympathy. This also includes the campaign against illiteracy. Could you explain to us the great achievements in this respect?

[Answer] It really was the second war we were waging and the second victory we have achieved. Following the first war in which Somoza regime was defeated, this second war started which was also directed against the Somozo regime. It was a struggle against illiteracy, against ignorance, and against a Somoza heritage. Apart from the great achievement that 50 percent of the people have learned to read and write -- previously half of the population was illiterate -- other very substantial successes have been achieved such as the fraternization between the young people who went from the cities to the villages and farms.

[Question] Ernesto Cardenal, we know you as a poet. Allow us to ask you a personal question. Has the poet been entirely superseded by the revolutionary and statesman, or do you still have time and thought for literary work?

[Answer] I have very little or almost no time left for my poetry. However, I am fulfilling a revolutionary mission. It is a sacrifice I have to make. The revolution demands sacrifices. Many people have made greater sacrifices, much greater sacrifices. Many people even gave their lives. I am not disappointed for not being able to write and for not [words indistinct]. However, I am doing everything in my power to enable others to write poems, paint, make music,perform, dance and sing. I think this is more important than my personal work.

RADIO 15 SEPTEMBER REPORTS ON RECENT ENCOUNTERS

Intensive Fighting Reported

PA110354 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Attention Nicaraguan brothers. Attention Nicaraguan brothers. Intensive fighting is taking place in various places of our national territory.

Yes,brothers and fellow countrymen, the intelligence services of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces [FDN], the independence army, has informed us that heavy fighting is taking place at this very moments in several places of the national territory.

We have been able to confirm that the freedom commandos of the FDN are now fiercely fighting the genocidal forces of the dictatorship in the Nueva Segovia, Chontales in the middle part of our territory, in Rivas in the southern region, and in Zelaya Departments;specifically in Northern Zelaya in the Atlantic region of our territory. In all these places, freedom commandos are now fiercely fighting the criminal dictatorship of the Marxists-Leninists.

Zacatecas Post Attacked

PA110443 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] We want to report to the Nicaraguan people the following news which has been confirmed: Attention: Attention Nicaraguans: The death of a Sandinist commander in Zacatecas mangy-dog military garrison has been confirmed. We have corroborated that Sandinist commander (Heriberto Laguna Lopez), a frontist henchman, was killed by the freedom bullets of the liberation commandos of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces under Commander (Geronimo) who attacked the Zacatecas mangy-dog garrison at 0430.

As a result of this new attack by our anticommunist freedom commandos (Laguna Lopez) died. Our commandos also reported an undetermined number of casualities. Our freedom commandos, thank God, did not sustain any casualties. We will continue to report on the fighting that is underway in Nueva Segovia in the country's north, Chontales in the central region, Rivas in the southern region and the North Atlantic in Zelaya Department.

FSLN Forces Defeated

PA140245 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Nicaraguan brothers, you are listening to Radio 15 September, the official voice of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] transmitting for the Nicaraguan people from somewhere in our national territory. Radio 15 September, the official voice of the FDN, advises the Nicaraguan people that 33 months after the misgovernment of the Marxist-Leninist regime of the FSLN, its corrupt and communist policy is inevitably toppling.

The criminal FSLN Directorate knows and recognizes with hatred that many positions and military bases have been destroyed by our liberty commandos. These actions are in keeping with a strategic plan that the commandos are carrying out throughout the national territory. Now the criminal FSLN Directorate recognizes the strength of the FDN, because it is the force theat embraces all of our people. Hence, the totalitarian FSLN regime's actions seek to take control of all the Nicaraguan townships, to impose a state of seige and martial law due to its impossible dictatorial control. It seeks to take these actions because the constant and armed insurrection is displacing communism from its totalitarian and antidemocratic position.

The FSLN, the enemy of the people, is no longer capable of controlling the strategic operations of our FDN commandos who are striking out against the dictatorship. One can notice the inability and cowardice of the oppressor forces of the regime, who only launch their unbridled and inhumane punishment against defenseless townships. Their forces are intent on sowing death and extermination to remain in power, to maintain a corrupt power that causes bloodshed today among the Nicaraguan people.

In its strategic operations, surprise and elusive actions, the FDN has been responsible for the deaths of many FSLN criminals while others have fled in defeat from the onslaught of our liberating forces. Operations such as those in Jalapa, Cinco Pinos, Nueva Segovia, Chinandega, Jinotega and Rivas are where many of the henchmen at the service of the dictatorship have been forced to flee. These are regions of our national territory which the dictatorship cannot recover. The struggle of the FDN is unstoppable, because all the peoples have taken up weapons to defend themselves and to defend the destiny of the fatherland.

Six Requirements for Peace

PA142257 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force Political Board on 11 April 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] [Words indistinct] the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, informs the Nicaraguan people and the world of the following:

Whereas our forces are successfully fighting in seven Nicaraguan departments at this time;

Whereas the Nicaraguan people have placed their hopes on the success of our struggle because it represents emergence from the slavery to which they are being subjected; and considering the sympathy felt by the Central American peoples toward our struggle, which they see as the only way to stop Cuban-Soviet interference in their respective countries;

The FDN, depositary of our fatherland's hopes of liberation, has therefore decided to announce to the people and the world that there can be no peace in Nicaragua or Central America unless the Communist regime in Nicaragua meets the following conditions:

1. Immediate expulsation of all internationalists, without exception.
2. General amnesty.
3. Free elections for the establishment of a national constituent assembly within a period not to exceed 6 months.
4. Identification of the political parties, separating them from all armed forces.
5. Repatriation of Nicaraguan exiles with full guarantees.
6. Issuance of a statement by the Nicaraguan regime against terrorist groups in Central America and the world. The FDN [words indistinct].

We will continue our unyielding struggle until we expel communism from our fatherland and thereby achieve true peace.

[Signed] FDN Political Board, Jose Francisco Cardenal, coordinator; Aristides Sanchez Herdocia, director; (Mariano Mendoza Juarez), director; God, fatherland, democracy. Issued somewhere in the fatherland on 11 April 1982.

Sandinists Attack Hondurans

PA150211 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] We have just learned that the criminal troops of the dictatorship have carried out a new warlike provocation against our Honduran brothers. This time, the underhanded attack by the mangy-dog traitors took place in the Atlantic sector.

According to the information received from our intelligence services, a considerable number of the dictatorship's troops attacked a group of Honduran civilians, causing an undetermined number of dead and wounded. Similarly, the troops of the mangy-dog regime attacked a military vehicle belonging to that fraternal Central American country. A priest who was in the vehicle was seriously injured.

We have been able to confirm the reports of those mangy-dog attacks through our contacts and links throughout the length and breadth of the Atlantic coast, who have informed us that the troops of the FSLN dictatorial regime constantly carry out warlike provocations in an attempt to cause an international armed conflict.

While the anticommunist guerrilla units of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force are dealing harsh blows to the dictatorship in its military garrisons, the genocidal troops of the armed party that has usurped power are killing Honduran civilians in a mad effort to provoke an international conflict.

Nicaraguan brothers: While the democratic government of the fraternal republic of Honduras has launched a diplomatic offensive to internationalize peace, not only has its mangy-dog counterpart refused to answer the Honduran proposals, but the Marxist guards respond by violating Honduran territory, even to the point of killing civilians.

Let this be a lesson to those who still believe that it is possible to talk with the dictatorship, so that they may open their eyes and realize that a people's freedom is not to be discussed at a table of demagogic negotiations; a people's freedom is won with weapons in hand.

Attack on La Union

PA150015 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 14 Apr 82

[War bulletin issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, operations headquarters; no place or date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On Monday, 12 April, at 0815, in the place known as La Union, Jalapa municipality, Nueva Segovia Department, anticommunist commandos of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, launched a surprise attack on the mangy-dog garrison at La Union. The garrison is in Nueva Segovia Department, 250 km from Managua. Some 100 Marxist guardsmen of the (?dictatorship) and two helicopters were stationed there.

When our commandos launched the attack, a meeting was in progress at the mangy-dog garrison. High-ranking leaders of the regime from Managua were present. This corroborated a report sent to us from the FDN intelligence section.

The attack was launched at exactly 0815 on Monday, 12 April, by infantrymen supported by artillery fire. We inform all our people that the fighting lasted approximately 2 hours. During the first 30 minutes of intensive fighting, the communist enemy, completely demoralized, desperately called for air coverage to facilitate the immediate evacuation of the large number of wounded.

In response, a C-33 [as heard] and a Cessna 185 plane arrived and proceeded to attack our guerrillas. (?one of these) began to direct the evacuation of the large number of dead and wounded among the henchmen of the dictatorship.

The exact number of communist casualties has not yet been determined but it is estimated that there were no less than 60. In addition, we report that our mortar fire caused the complete destruction of the physical installations at the Marxist garrison at La Union, as well as that of a helicopter. We also partially demaged the other helicopter.

Our fighters sustained no casualties. With God and patriotism, we will defeat communism.

U.S. SUPPORTS BRITAIN ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

FL159245 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] What is behind the so-called crisis over the Malvinas Islands? What goes on the backstage in the conflict between Great Britain and Argentina?

Almost 150 years ago, in 1833, British colonialists took by force the Malvinas Islands which are located on Argentina's continental shelf. England wanted to control these islands which, in addition to their economic potential, were even then looked upon as part of a strategic South Atlantic route, because their advantageous position for international navigation, as the mid-point between the Atlantic and Pacific.

What was then a mere possibility has become a fact. The South Atlantic, due to the current reduction of traffic through the Suez Canal -- because of the Camp David treaties -- and the limited capabilities of the Panama Canal, has become the route for up to 80 percent of the Mideastern and Persian Gulf oil for NATO countries, and this includes the 40 percent imported by the United States. In addition to all this it is well known that the Atlantic seaboard nations of South America and South Africa supply most of the strategic minerals needed by the U.S. military industries. All this goes to explain England's interest in keeping the Malvinas under its control, which also means under the control of NATO and U.S. monopolies.

Under the pretext of stopping alleged Soviet penetration in the area, Washington is stepping up its efforts aimed at creating the South Atlantic treaty organization, SATO, a NATO clone in the area, seeking to militarize the region and struggle against the liberation movements in Africa and Latin America. This project encompasses Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay, along with racist South Africa.

Both Argentina and Brazil, undoubtedly the key factors for Latin America's participation in the SATO, have been somewhat reluctant to become unconditional partners in Washington's plans for the Atlantic and its anti-Soviet campaign. Argentina's position is especially remarkable if we take into account that this country is supporting current Yankee interference in Central America while trying to avoid the tensions which would appear if a military organization was set up in its own part of the world.

Thus it is obvious that Washington would rather have the Malvinas remain in British hands, since London is an unconditional servant of the current U.S. aggressive international policy, thus guaranteeing its control over these strategic islands, control which could be undermined if the islands are recovered by Argentina.

Knowing this background data and the reasons for the imperialist, especially U.S., strategy in the South Atlantic will help us to understand better Great Britain's colonialist attitude and especially the behavior of the United States toward the current crisis over the Malvinas Islands.

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN HAVANA

PA141250 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Rafael Vasquez, Argentine ambassador to Cuba, said upon his arrival in Havana that his government is interested in maintaining a dialogue with the United Kingdom, but always based on the fact that his country's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is not negotiable. Vasquez returned to this capital on Monday following a 2-month stay in his country, where he was spending his vacation.

He noted that the return of Cuban Ambassador Emilio Aragones to Buenos Aires is evidence of the satisfactory relations between Cuba and Argentina.

Asked about the possibility of British armed intervention on the Malvinas Islands, the diplomat said that his country hopes that there will be no bloodshed, but if the case arises, Argentina will fight to the final consequences to defend its sovereignty.

U.S., SOVIET ARMS POLICIES CONTRASTED

PA141455 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 82

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] In trying to justify its excessive and threatening arms race policy, the Washington government keeps repeating an old pretext that is increasingly discredited: the alleged Soviet threat to the security and integrity of other countries.

The facts are clearly proving the opposite. Neither the U.S. Government nor anybody else can every say that the Soviet Union has attacked or threatened to attack any other nation. Nobody in good faith can say that the USSR began the arms race or took the first steps in the emplacement of strategic weapons outside its territory.

Meanwhile, nobody, including Washington, can deny that the United States has attacked, invaded and subjected other nations. All one has to do is to recall the criminal imperialist war which the United States imposed on the Vietnamese people over a decade ago and the invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965. Hundreds of examples could be mentioned. The Washington government can't deny that the United States was the first and only country to use the atomic bomb against defenseless cities, to use chemical and bacteriological war and to create the monstrous neutron bomb.

If the Soviet Union has developed its means of defense, this has been solely because it wants to protect its security and that of the socialist bloc, which are constantly threatened by the increasingly sophisticated and abundant arsenal of U.S. imperialism.

Ever since its foundation six decades ago, the Soviet Union has been the standardbearer of peace. During this time, the Moscow Government has made dozens of proposals for peace and disarmament and has even adopted unilateral measures to decrease the nuclear arms buildup in favor of detente.

Meanwhile, the United States has rejected, sabotaged or distorted every single proposal that the USSR has made for disarmament and peaceful coexistence among states.

The obstinate U.S. refusal to stop its irresponsible arms buildup and to seriously participate in negotiations for disarmament is the main reason for the dangerous situation in the world, threatened with extermination amid a nuclear war.

For this reason, voices are rising throughout the world to demand a stop to the arms race and the policy of threats which is keeping mankind in tension.

On Friday, WPC President Romesh Chandra said in Rome that whoever refuses to stop the arms race at these moments is a criminal and is morally responsible for the danger being experienced by the world. Chandra made this statement in the Italian capital on occasion of the release of the first edition of the book "Thermonuclear War" written by former Italian Gen (Nino Pasti), who was deputy NATO commander. This book, Chandra noted, is a source of knowledge and truth, because it is based on official documents. He also referred to the lies and falsehoods that the U.S. embassies disseminate about the WPC and the efforts of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to divide the movement for peace. He said that Reagan's maneuvers failed because there are millions of persons in the world, including the United States, who are vigorously rejecting the arms race which only benefits the gunrunners. They are the ones who oppose disarmament and reject the Soviet peace proposals. Fortunately, Chandra concluded, the world is becoming increasingly aware of who creates hunger and war and who is struggling for independence and peace.

GRENADA

WHITEMAN SAYS U.S. SEEKS TO DIVIDE CARICOM

FL141935 Bridgetown CANA in English 1842 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 14 Apr (CANA) -- Grenada's Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman today accused the United States of deliberately trying to divide the commonwealth Caribbean states, and said his country looked forward to the proposed summit conference to strengthen regional unity.

Mr Whiteman made the statement as he transited Barbados on the way back home from a non-aligned conference in Kuwait. He went to the Middle East after representing the Spice Islands at last months Caribbean Community (Caricom) foreign ministers meeting in Belize, Central America. Grenada was encouraged, he indicated, by the fact that there was much which the English-speaking territories in the region had in common.

Following is a press statement issued by Mr Whiteman:

We note in the international press, Reagan's attack on Grenada, speaking from the soil of a sister Caricom country. "To us this is further proof of a deliberate effort to divide the Caribbean.

"However, we wish to state that Grenada is not angry that only some governments were invited to this just held mini summit of mini heads of government, if one could use this term.

"We believe that in spite of differences we have a lot in common in the Caribbean, high unemployment, low commodity prices, a common colonial heritage, the special problem of small size. And no one should overlook this fact.

"The recently concluded foreign miniter's meeting in Belize demonstrated that by putting our heads together we can work out common positions for the benefit of the whole region.

"For instance, we worked out a common position on non-exclusion and the concept of the Caribbean as a zone of peace. Quite a lot of progress was made on that.

"Grenada looks forward to the heads of government meeting where further efforts can be made to strengthen joint approaches to clear up misunderstandings and to solidify overall cooperation.

"Finally, once more Grenada reaffirms its commitment to regional unity."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

OIL COMPANIES REPORT PRODUCTION DROP FOR 1981

FL132110 Bridgetown CANA in English 2016 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 13 Apr (CANA) -- All oil companies in Trinidad and Tobago produced less oil last year than they did in 1980, according to "TRINIDAD PETROEUM", the new monthly oil industry information bulletin, published by Premier Consolidated Oilfields Limited.

In the bulletin, Dr Krishna Persad, Premier's manager of production and exploration, says that last year's crude output averaged 189,487 barrels a day (bdp) and 11-percent decline over the 1980 level of 212,066 bdp. Offshore fields accounted for 76.9 percent of the total.

Amoco's decline was 13.9 percent, Trinmar's six percent, Trinidad Tesoro 2.3 percent, Texaco's 12.3 percent, Trintoc's 12.7 percent and Premier's 11.9 percent. A total of 713,740 feet were drilled during the year, six percent more than 1980, with well completions totalling 208. Refining activity also fell dramatically," directly due to increased oil prices, as well as the restricted availability of premium crude," according to Dr Persad. This confirmed a trendevident since 1974, "when the United States began a programme of self-sufficiency in domestic refining," he said. Average refinery throughout in 1981 was 173,722 barrels a day, a mere 40 percent of normal capacity and 23 percent less than 1980.